Heritage and Destiny

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Europe's Populist Surge

Winners and Losers at the European Elections

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Editorial

Welcome to issue 91 of *Heritage and Destiny*. As most readers will be aware, the vast majority of "pop/rock" music stars, just like the vast majority of TV/movie stars, are completely against everything that we stand for. And why shouldn't they, as in the main they belong to the liberal-left establishment, whose main objective (since the end of WWII) has been to impose their multi-racial/ cultural society upon us?

Every so often there's a slight hick-up though, and the latest hiccup goes by the name of Steven Patrick Morrissey, known magnanimously as Morrissey, who came to prominence in the 1980s as the front-man of the rock band *The Smiths.*

Highly influential among young people, Morrissey has been credited as a seminal figure in the emergence of indie rock and Britpop. Often regarded as one of the greatest lyricists in British rock-history, he has courted controversy since early on in his music career with his forthright opinions and outspoken nature—endorsing vegetarianism and animal rights, criticising royalty and prominent main-stream politicians, and critiquing the impact of Americanisation and immigration on the national identity of England. In a 2006 poll for the BBC's *Culture Show,* Morrissey was voted the second-greatest living British cultural icon.

However, on May 13th Morrissey played in New York City on *The Tonight Show Starring Jimmy Fallon.* During the performance, he wore a badge featuring the logo of the For Britain Movement, founded by anti-Islam activist Anne Marie Waters. He has also come under fire for wearing the said badge at other recent concerts. (The For Britain Movement has thanked Morrissey for his support!).

Morrissey has been vocally supportive of For Britain in the past. In a 2018 interview, he said, *"I have been following a new party called For Britain which is led by Anne Marie Waters. It is the first time in my life that I will vote for a political party. Finally, I have hope. I find the Tory-Labour-Tory-Labour constant switching to be pointless. For Britain has received no media support and have even been dismissed with the usual childish 'racist' accusation. I don't think the word 'racist' has any meaning any more, other than to say 'you don't agree with me, so you're a racist.' People can be utterly, utterly stupid."*

Posters advertising Morrissey's new album (*above left)* have been removed from Liverpool's Merseyrail public transport network, following a complaint from some lefty-Scouser about the singer's *"right-wing"* views.

On May 24, Morrissey released his new record album *California Son,* and posters advertising it started to appear up and down the country. However, in Liverpool they did not stay up long. The posters were removed from railway stations after a commuter complained.

Merseyrail apologised to the good folk of Liverpool and said the posters did not reflect its "values". The adverts, which contain no political message, were removed within a day. In a statement, Merseyrail said: *"Any content used within advertising on the Merseyrail network does not reflect the organisation's values and we apologise for any offence the publication of these posters may have caused."*

Morrisey responded to the rail company's decision, with a message on his website: *"With voice extended to breaking point, I call for the prosperity of free speech; the eradication of totalitarian control; I call for diversity of opinion; I call for the total abolition of the abattoir; I call for peace, above all; I call for civil society."*.

Earlier this week, the world's oldest record shop, *Spillers Records* in Cardiff, took the decision to stop selling Morrissey albums. It said on Twitter: *"Morrissey's views are not in synch with ours, in fact they are at complete odds and this is why (as an independent) we are not stocking / giving our shelf space to his music."*.

Whether Morrissey will recant his (civic) nationalist views as other musicians (Bowie, Clapton and McCartney) have done in the past is not known. But from now on the establishment in general and the music establishment in particular will be coming after him with a vengeance.

If you are an active Nationalist, why not buy some extra copies of this issue to give out (or sell them!) at your next branch meeting – it's another great issue and should 'sell like hot cakes'! And as always, we also need your regular donations – however large or small, every Pound, Dollar or even Euro counts. Please try and send in whatever you can afford. Thanks once again for your support, together we will win.

Heritage and Destiny

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Farage Landslide as Voters Desert Tory Brexit Backsliders

A major political earthquake shook Britain when Nigel Farage's new Brexit Party finished easily the largest single party at European Parliamentary elections that were only taking place because of Prime Minister Theresa May's failure to secure support for any form of Brexit deal.

No racial nationalist party contested these European elections – a decade ago Nick Griffin and Andrew Brons were elected as British National Party MEPs and the party came close that year to gaining a third seat, but those results now belong to a bygone age. This year Farage's only competition for the eurosceptic and civic nationalist vote came from his former party UKIP (now dying); in a few regions from the tiny English Democrats party; and in one region (NW England) from the former EDL leader Stephen Yaxley-Lennon, alias 'Tommy Robinson'.

Nigel Farage (*above centre*) celebrating with his new Brexit Party MEPs including (*left to right*) David Bull, Matt Patten, Richard Tice, Lucy Harris and Ann Widdecombe.

Though only created at the start of this year and with no real party structure, Farage's outfit easily topped the poll with 31.6% across Great Britain, electing 29 MEPs. The Conservative Party suffered its worst ever election defeat, polling just 9.1% and reduced to only four MEPs, in fifth place behind Brexit Party, Liberal Democrats, Labour and Greens. Humiliated Prime Minister Theresa May had announced her resignation before the votes were even counted, and our departure from the EU will now depend on the result of a Conservative Party leadership contest – and possibly a general election or second referendum.

The Brexit Party (in common with the other major parties) didn't contest Northern Ireland and its weakest regions were London (17.9%) and Scotland (14.8%), but everywhere else the Brexit Party topped the poll. Even Farage's controversial choice of a lifelong Marxist and sympathiser with IRA terrorism – broadcaster Claire Fox – to lead his slate in North West England failed to do significant damage: the party polled 31.2% here. Other regions were stronger still ranging from 31.3% in Wales to 38.7% in North East England.

Surprisingly, the detailed results from local council areas did not show the Brexit Party polling exceptionally well in former BNP strongholds. For example while Outer London was predictably much better than Inner London, the outstanding result was not 29.3% in **Barking & Dagenham** (where the BNP was once the official opposition with eleven councillors), but 47.6% in **Havering** (where the BNP only ever had one councillor).

One former BNP stronghold which did prove an unequivocal triumph for the Brexit Party was **Stoke-on-Trent**, where Farage's new party polled 45.5%. However in the North West the Brexit Party polled better in **Blackpool** (43.5%), a town that never came anywhere near electing a BNP councillor, than in former BNP strongholds such as **Burnley** (39.4%), **Oldham** (30.4%), or **Blackburn with Darwen** (25.9%).

In Yorkshire the outstanding Brexit Party result was 47.6% in **Barnsley**, which always had a strong BNP branch but never elected a BNP councillor; another excellent Brexit Party result was in **Rotherham** (43.3%). Areas that did once have BNP councillors, but were not quite so strong for the Brexit Party included **Calderdale** (Brexit Party vote 35.6%), **Kirklees** (34.2%), **Bradford** (29.8%), **Leeds** (29.2%).

Broadly speaking we can see that while the BNP in the early 2000s made its Northern breakthrough in the old textile towns either side of the Pennines – areas that had of course been hit by the first wave of Asian immigration in the 1960s – the Brexit Party's strongest Northern areas have been in the much Whiter former coal mining and steel towns. For example **Wigan** voted 41% Brexit Party, **Doncaster** 45% and **Wakefield** 44.6%. Similar coal/steel/shipbuilding areas of North East England that had proved resistant to the BNP but embraced the Brexit Party include **Middlesbrough** (44.8%); **Stockton-on-Tees** (43.3%); and **Darlington** (40.2%).

Have these voters permanently abandoned their formerly solid Labour loyalties? One very big problem here for Farage will be that at a General Election he will have to flesh out a policy platform extending well beyond the European Union. His own Thatcherite policy instincts on economic and welfare issues would be anathema to voters in towns such as Barnsley and Wigan, where even at their peak Margaret Thatcher's Conservatives were deeply unpopular.

Other sources of Brexit Party backing might prove more stable. These include:

- Depressed coastal towns, some of which were once tourist resorts and others dependent on the fishing industry which blames the European Union for its present-day misfortunes. Many of these towns have become magnets for welfare-dependent families vulnerable to drug addiction and other social problems. Strong Brexit votes in coastal towns include **Blackpool** (43.5%); **Scarborough** (43.4%); **Hartlepool** (52.0%); **Southend** (42.1%); **Great Yarmouth** (53%); and **Thanet** (51.1%).
- 'White flight' areas (some now being overtaken by the spread of multiracialism) east and south-east of London, including **Rochford** (52.8%); **Thurrock** (51.7%); **Basildon** (50.5%); and **Tendring** (54.3%).
- Farming areas of Eastern England where large numbers of Eastern European immigrants arrived during the past two decades to work as agricultural labourers. Brexit Party strongholds in such areas include **Boston** (56.1%); **NE Lincolnshire** (51.9%); and **South Holland** (55.2%).
- Former Conservative strongholds that (while far more prosperous than the areas mentioned so far) have a disproportionate number of retirees – age being a reliable indicator of pro-Brexit sentiment.

Such areas, where the Brexit Party crushed the previously dominant Tories include **Torbay** (51.6%); **Torridge** (48.7%); **Eastbourne** (41.8%); and **Bournemouth** (41.8%).

Strongly contrasting to these areas with high average ages are similarly (or even more) prosperous boroughs with large numbers of young voters. Many of these were once similarly Tory-dominated, but this year saw voters abandon their Conservative allegiances in favour of the ultra-Remain Liberal Democrats, with the Brexit Party making more modest headway on the opposite flank.

Typical examples include **Westminster**, where the Liberal Democrats don't have a single member on the Tory-dominated city council but easily won the Euro-election with 33.5%, ahead of Labour on 19.5%, Brexit on 15.2%, and the Tories on just 11%.

Similarly in the Royal Borough of **Kensington & Chelsea** the Lib Dems won with 36% ahead of Brexit's 17.2%, Labour 13.9%, the Tories' 13.3%, and Greens 9%.

Rival eurosceptic or civic nationalist parties were utterly overshadowed by Farage's instant success. Many UKIP MEPs had already perceived inevitable defeat and chose to quit the party or retire, but several long-serving MEPs were defeated including Mike Hookem in Yorkshire & Humber, Stuart Agnew in Eastern England, and party leader Gerard Batten in London, which was one of four regions where UKIP slipped below 2.5% and lost their £5,000 deposit.

It seems likely that Batten will lose the leadership after the total failure of his strategy, which involved extreme anti-Islam (though non-'racist') policies and several candidates drawn from the eccentric fringes of social media. His former deputy Mike Hookem wasted no time launching a leadership bid, but it's difficult to imagine any new leader reviving the terminally damaged UKIP brand.

The much smaller English Democrats contested four regions polling 0.9% in Yorkshire & Humber; 0.6% in Eastern England; 0.5% in South West England; and 0.6% in North West England.

By far the most publicised challenge to the Brexit Party from the right was the independent candidature of Stephen Yaxley-Lennon, *alias* 'Tommy Robinson', former leader of the English Defence League, who contested North West England – the region that elected Nick Griffin in 2009.

'Robinson' was backed by Anne Marie Waters, leader of the For Britain Party that had gained two council seats in May 2019. This turned out to be a very poor decision by Ms Waters, as the Robinson campaign predictably flopped. Needing approximately 8%-9% across the region to be elected, there was only one council area where he even managed half this total: **Burnley**, where he took 4.4%.

Overall the Tommy Robinson vote was a very poor 2.2%. In some areas such as **Preston** the crowds attending his campaign rallies exceeded his vote! This fiasco offers yet further proof of what *H&D* has pointed out many times. There is a big difference between attending a rally, or shooting your mouth off in the pub, and running an election campaign. It has been shown time and again that (with a handful of honourable exceptions) EDL types are simply not interested in doing the hard work necessary to win elections. Moreover in most of England the peculiar mix offered by Robinson – obsessive hostility to Islam, coupled with anti-racism, devotion to Israel, and a yobbish persona – has very limited electoral appeal.

In Northern Ireland the European elections were principally notable for the decline of Sinn Fein, political arm of the terrorist IRA. In the province European elections take place using the STV system to elect three MEPs, and at the previous two contests Sinn Fein candidates had been elected top of the poll. This time Sinn Fein slipped to third place behind the pro-Brexit DUP and the pro-Remain, liberal, cross-community Alliance Party who achieved their best ever result. Jim Allister of the hardline Traditional Unionist Voice overtook the 'moderate' Catholic SDLP to claim fourth place but was well short of election. (Mr Allister was elected as an MEP for the DUP in 2004 but quit the party after its then leader Ian Paisley entered a power-sharing agreement with Sinn Fein.)

Brexit Party winners included new London MEPs Ben Habib (a half-Pakistani property tycoon) and Lance Forman (an ultra-Zionist Jewish smoked salmon tycoon). The biggest loser this year was former EDL leader Stephen Yaxley-Lennon, alias 'Tommy Robinson', who left the Manchester election count (*below*) humiliated after polling just 2.2% as an Independent in NW England.

In the short-term the Brexit Party's very unusual structure worked well, but these were unique circumstances. This was after all an election that should never have occurred. At the referendum almost two years ago an admittedly narrow majority of UK voters opted for Brexit, but as with any other policy this has to be endorsed by Parliament. In 2017 Prime Minister May called a general election hoping to secure an impregnable majority, but in their wisdom the same electorate that had chosen Brexit opted to return not a strong Tory majority but no majority at all, thus making it impossible to pass any form of Brexit, deal or no deal!

H&D readers and racial nationalists generally have been well justified over the years in decrying dishonesty by political elites. Yet in this instance dishonesty was not the main issue. One could argue that Mrs May was entirely honest with the British people last year. She asked for a solid majority, warning that otherwise it would prove difficult to deliver Brexit. The voters refused to give her that majority, for understandable non-Brexit related reasons, and sure enough – Brexit did prove difficult or impossible to deliver, just as Mrs May had warned.

It's easy to scoff at the Labour Party's manifesto promise in that 2017 election that if elected Labour would respect the referendum result. Yet is it fair to insist that Labour should uncritically sign up to any deal offered by a Tory Prime Minister? Or for that matter that Mrs May should surrender to demands from the Labour opposition? And of course the opportunism of Irish Prime Minister Leo Varadkar has added further complications.

The Dublin government has tried to exploit the inherent difficulties of any post-Brexit situation in which there would have to be some sort of border between Northern Ireland (*i.e.* the United Kingdom, no longer in the EU), and the Republic of Ireland (which for the foreseeable future will remain an EU member).

Clearly what Varadkar and his allies want is to use Brexit as a means of detaching Northern Ireland from the UK and fulfilling their fantasy of a 'united Ireland' – a fantasy that has been pursued through various combinations of poetic word-pictures, terrorism and arm-twisting since 1920. Understandably the DUP – whose ten MPs were placed in a very powerful position by the hung parliament returned in 2017 – has blocked any form of Brexit deal that might create a border in the Irish Sea, *i.e.* divide Northern Ireland from the rest of the UK.

Nigel Farage has frequently demonstrated ignorance bordering on contempt for Ulster politics, and he further alienated loyal Ulstermen by his pig-headed selection of IRA sympathiser Claire Fox as lead candidate in the North West. Ms Fox is now of course a Brexit Party MEP.

Looking at the make-up of the Brexit Party's new European Parliamentary delegation, it's difficult to see how it can form the nucleus of a political party seeking power at Westminster. The constitution of the new party endows Farage with dictatorial powers and makes it impossible for any other leader to be elected, but he has no power over what the new MEPs say or do in Brussels. Some of them are close Farage cronies, including Michael Heaver (Eastern England), editor of the website *Westmonster* funded by Farage's close ally Arron Banks; Richard Tice (Eastern England), property speculator and grandson of Bernard Sunley, one of Britain's first postwar property tycoons; Nathan Gill, former head of Welsh UKIP; and Alexandra Phillips (SE England), Gill's former media adviser.

Though none of the new Brexit MEPs are drawn from manufacturing industry, many have a background in the City of London in connection with hedge funds and/or property investment. These include Rupert Lowe (West Midlands), controversial former chairman of Southampton Football Club; Jake Pugh (Yorkshire & Humber), a hedge fund adviser who, like Lowe, was a candidate for Sir James Goldsmith's Referendum Party back in 1997; and Robert Rowland (SE England), a former hedge fund manager with Soros Fund Management.

There are two veteran Tory politicians: former government minister Ann Widdecombe (SW England) and former Member of the Scottish Parliament Brian Monteith (NE England). Also three journalists: the aforementioned Marxist Claire Fox; former editor of 'lad magazine' *Loaded* and sports journalist Martin Daubney; and ex-Tory Annunziata Rees-Mogg, sister of high-profile Tory MP Jacob Rees-Mogg and daughter of late *Times* editor Lord (William) Rees-Mogg.

Alongside Rees-Mogg are a couple of well-connected London socialites who seem odd choices for an anti-establishment party: Belinda De Camborne Lucy (SE England), wife of an international corporate lawyer; and Lucy Harris (Yorkshire & Humber), a former publishing executive and part-time classical singer.

At least two of the new Brexit MEPs are high-profile homosexuals: Louis Stedman-Bryce (Scotland) and television presenter David Bull (NW England). Three are non-White: Malaysian immigrant Christina Jordan (SW England); half-Pakistani property tycoon Ben Habib (London); and Stedman-Bryce. Three of Farage's new MEPs are Jewish, half-Jewish, or married to Jews, including: Lance Forman, né Anisfeld (London), smoked salmon tycoon and former President of the Cambridge Union; Richard Tice; and Danish-born dentist Henrik Overgaard-Nielsen (NW England).

Oddly no fewer than three of the delegation have owned companies in the care home or privatised care-worker industries: Rupert Lowe, Nathan Gill, and Louis Stedman-Bryce. Perhaps the most credible new MEP alongside Farage is James Glancy (SW England), a veteran of the Royal Marines and Special Boat Service who was decorated for service in Afghanistan.

If some form of Brexit does take place on October 31st, Nigel Farage will justly be hailed as the most important single contributor to this historic outcome. His Brexit Party would logically then dissolve, but there would then be an obvious space to the right of the Conservative Party. If Brexit is in any sense 'betrayed', or there is a second referendum, or a general election called by Mrs May's successor – then the massive challenge will be for Farage to create a genuine political party that fills the obvious vacuum in British politics for a party that is socially conservative, anti-immigration, and not uncritically devoted to the deregulated 'free market'. It seems very unlikely that Farage can tick all of these boxes. The mould of British politics has finally been broken, but so far there is no realistic prospect of Nigel Farage or anybody else remaking it in his image.

Peter Rushton, Manchester, England

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A populist surge – but not yet a revolution

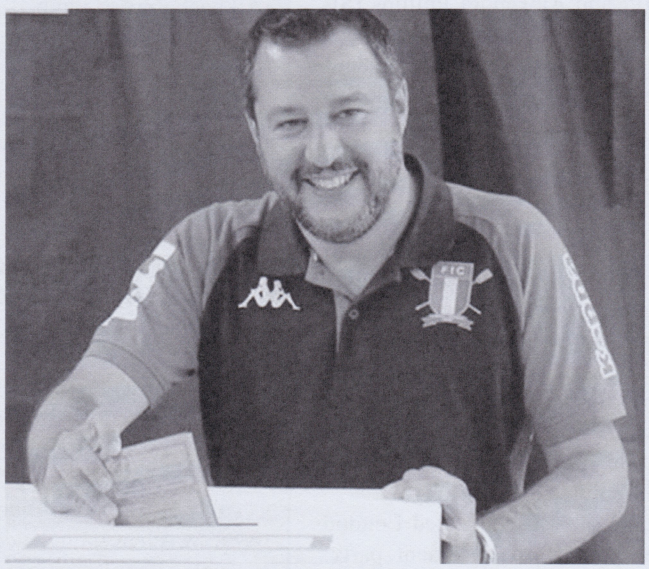
Patchy results for European anti-immigration parties

While Nigel Farage's new Brexit Party celebrated big victories in this week's European elections, the much-advertised populist breakthrough proved to be at best a patchy affair.

Predictably the big populist winners included **Italy**'s deputy prime minister Matteo Salvini, whose anti-immigration *Lega* party topped the polls with 9.2m votes (34.3%) and 29 seats – a huge increase on their 1.7m votes (6.2%) and five seats in 2014, when the party was known as *Lega Nord* (Northern League).

Another anti-immigration party *Fratelli d'Italia* (Brothers of Italy), which unlike *Lega* is directly descended from Italy's postwar neo-fascist party MSI, also polled well: 1.7m votes (6.4%) and six MEPs, up from 1.0m votes (3.7%) and no MEPs in 2014. Until this year *Fratelli* were allied to the British Conservative Party and other centre-right eurosceptic parties in a parliamentary group called Alliance of Conservatives and Reformists in Europe.

The main losers in Italy this year were not only various parties of the left, but also the once-governing conservative party *Forza Italia* led by controversial billionaire Silvio Berlusconi, now 82-years-old and very unlikely to return to political prominence. FI slipped from 16.8% in 2014 to 8.8% this year and lost six of their thirteen seats.



Europe's biggest winner at the 2019 elections was Italy's deputy prime minister Matteo Salvini (seen here casting his vote while wearing an Italian Rowing Federation shirt). His anti-immigration Lega party advanced from 6.2% in 2014 to 34.3% this year.

Nationalist-conservative governing parties in Poland and Hungary continued to advance. **Hungary**'s Prime Minister Viktor Orban and his *Fidesz* party are suspended from the European conservative group EPP, but Orban had the last laugh. While most European conservative parties are in crisis, *Fidesz* increased their support to 52.3%, up from 51.5% in 2014, and won an extra MEP taking their total to thirteen. It will be interesting to see which European Parliamentary group *Fidesz* ends up supporting.

Hungary's racial-nationalist party *Jobbik* polled 6.4% and will have one MEP, down from 14.7% and three MEPs in 2014. Partly because (influenced by Hungarian history) *Jobbik* has been associated with some positions and statements that are deemed 'anti-semitic' it does not have any formal affiliation with a European parliamentary group, being deemed too radical to associate with Marine Le Pen and her pro-Zionist allies.

However in June 2018 the most radical faction in *Jobbik* broke away claiming that the party had become too moderate. This faction formed a new party called Our Homeland, headed by former *Jobbik* vice-president Laszlo Toroczkai. The new radical nationalist party polled 3.3% at its first European election this year, well short of the 5% threshold required to gain a seat, but probably took enough *Jobbik* votes to deny its parent party a second MEP.

In **Poland** the governing Law & Justice party, allies of the British Conservatives but seen as too 'right-wing' for mainstream European conservatives – and decried by some as implicitly 'anti-semitic' – had a very good election, increasing their vote from 31.8% to 45.4% and returning 27 MEPs (up from 19). Since the last elections the maverick nationalist party KORWIN, once semi-allied to Marine Le Pen, has become part of a coalition with more radical nationalists and ultra-conservatives, some of whom had taken part in controversial marches. This new nationalist force known as 'Confederation' polled 621,000 votes (4.6%), narrowly missing the 5% threshold to elect an MEP.

A very radical nationalist party polled exceptionally well in **Slovakia**. Marian Kotleba's People's Party Our Slovakia (L'SNS) – a party that stands staunchly in the tradition of Slovakia's wartime leader Monsignor Jozef Tiso – gained two MEPs after polling 12.1% (up from 1.8% in 2014). Just three weeks before the elections, state prosecutors had brought a legal action attempting to have L'SNS banned for having fascist tendencies and threatening Slovakian democracy, but the Supreme Court in Bratislava ruled there was insufficient evidence for a ban.

Kotleba's L'SNS (like *Jobbik*, Golden Dawn, the NPD and some others) is seen as too similar to mid-20th century fascism to be an acceptable ally for Marine Le Pen and her parliamentary group, who instead endorsed the much smaller but more 'moderate' anti-immigration party *Sme Rodina* (We Are Family) founded by wealthy businessman Boris Kollar. *Sme Rodina* polled 3.2%, well short of the 5% threshold.

Some previously successful populist and anti-Islam parties suffered poor results, notably in the **Netherlands** where the once-influential Dutch Freedom Party led by Geert Wilders was wiped out, losing all four of their MEPs and polling 3.5% (down from 13.2% in 2014). Part of the problem for Wilders is that a new anti-immigration and eurosceptic party has emerged – Forum for Democracy, which is seen as less obsessed by Islam. Forum for Democracy polled 602,000 votes (10.9%) at its first European election, gaining three seats.

Also badly beaten was the **Danish** People's Party, losing three of their four MEPs after their vote fell from 26.6% to 10.8%. Voters in Denmark showed the strongest evidence of a trend also witnessed in some other European countries: an anti-populist backlash with increased turnouts among previously apathetic voters. Danish turnout rose to 66%, a new record, mainly benefitting the liberal-centrist *Venstre* party and the radical-left Red Green Alliance, who won a European seat for the first time.

Marine Le Pen, once Europe's most successful anti-immigration politician, has been to some extent eclipsed by her Italian ally Salvini, but Le Pen's National Rally (RN) – previously the National Front (FN) – again topped the poll in **France** with 23.3% (slightly down from the FN's 24.9% in 2014 and losing one seat). The more 'moderate' French eurosceptic party France Arise (DLF) led by Farage's main French ally Nicolas Dupont-Aignan fell below the 5% threshold to obtain MEPs. DLF polled 3.5% (down from 3.8% under an earlier party name in 2014).

Le Pen's former FN vice-president Florian Philippot broke away in September 2017 to form a splinter party called The Patriots,

Nationalist winners at this year's European elections included (*left to right*): Marine Le Pen, whose renamed National Rally crushed all splinter groups and emerged top of the poll in France, ahead of 'centrist' President Emanuel Macron; Mart Helme, whose Conservative People's Party of Estonia now has its first MEP; Dr Jussi Halla-aho who since taking over as leader of the Finns Party has defeated 'moderate' breakaway movements and has two MEPs; and old-style national-socialist Marian Kotleba whose People's Party – Our Slovakia entered the European Parliament for the first time with two MEPs.

mainly on the European issue: unlike Le Pen he wants France to leave the European Union. Philippot's party polled only 0.7% despite seeking to appropriate the name of the anti-establishment "yellow vest" street protestors.

Having lost one of her main European parliamentary allies with the demise of Geert Wilders' Dutch Freedom Party, Le Pen will have been greatly cheered by landslide gains for the Flemish nationalists *Vlaams Belang*. In simultaneous **Belgian** regional, parliamentary and European elections, VB's young leader Tom Van Grieken (elected in 2014 as a 28-year-old) succeeded in turning round the party's fortunes.

VB now have eighteen seats in the Belgian Parliament (up from three in 2014) and three MEPs (up from one in 2014).

The other important Le Pen ally is the **Austrian** Freedom Party, who managed to hold on to 18.1% (down from 19.7% in 2014 and losing one of their four MEPs) despite a financial scandal that has destroyed the career of party leader and former Vice-Chancellor Heinz-Christian Strache. In fact these European elections pale into insignificance against the background of Austria's political crisis, which has now brought down the government and provoked a general election to be held in September.

Rather than consistent populist/nationalist success, the main event of this year's European elections in most of the continent was a dramatic increase in turnout: up from 42.2% to 50.1% in France; from 48.1% to 61.4% in Germany; and from 43.8% to 64.3% in Spain.

The new **Spanish** anti-immigration party Vox elected three MEPs for the first time after polling 6.2% (up from 1.6% in 2014 but down from 10.3% at this year's general election). Even with the generally high turnout, Vox for whatever reason failed to get their voters out at this European election, receiving 1.4m votes compared to 2.7m at the general election a month earlier. It's not clear quite why Vox slipped back so quickly, but even at 6.2% it remains by far the strongest right-wing force Spain has seen in the 'democratic' era.

Compared to the general election in April, the European election saw a small but significant swing towards mainstream Spanish parties, in particular the governing socialists whose support shot up to 32.8%. This is a contrast to many other European countries where mainstream parties, especially those on the centre-left, seem to be in terminal decline.

In **Germany** the civic nationalist and anti-immigration party AfD (Alternative for Germany) polled 4.1m votes (11.0%), up from 2.1m votes (7.1%) in 2014, increasing their tally of MEPs from seven to eleven.

One side-effect of AfD's success was the defeat of the long-established German nationalist party NPD, who polled 101,000 votes (0.3%), down from 301,000 votes (1.0%) in 2014. The NPD's sole MEP Udo Voigt consequently lost his seat. Two smaller German nationalist parties also contested the Euro-election. *Die Rechte* polled 25,000 votes for a slate headed by 90-year-old author and historical justice campaigner Ursula Haverbeck, who is presently serving a prison sentence for "holocaust denial". The III Path (*Dritte Weg*) polled 13,000 votes.

In 2015 AfD changed its identity from conservative euroscepticism to a more outspoken opposition to immigration, partly in reaction to Chancellor Angela Merkel's nationally suicidal asylum policies. During that year AfD leader Bernd Lucke was ousted, and he took a substantial faction of party 'moderates' including five of their then seven MEPs, into what became a new eurosceptic party called Liberal Conservative Reformers (LKR).

Still under Lucke's leadership LKR contested this year's European election but was wiped out, polling only 44,000 votes, about one-fifth of the total it would have needed to elect an MEP. Not only racial nationalists but liberal eurosceptics were swamped by AfD's rising tide.

In **Finland** the anti-immigration Finns Party (once known as the True Finns) radicalised in 2017 when a more hardline leader Jussi Halla-aho was elected. At the Euro-election the Finns Party increased their vote from 12.8% to 13.8%, retaining their two seats. The breakaway Blue Reform party (backed by former True Finns leader Timo Soini and others who found Halla-aho too extreme) faces extinction after polling just 0.3%, a second election disaster just six weeks after Blue Reform was wiped out at the Finnish general election. Having

Nationalist / populist losers at this election included (*left to right*): Geert Wilders, whose Dutch Freedom Party lost all four of its MEPs; Kristian Thulesen Dahl, whose Danish People's Party lost three of its four MEPs; former AfD leader Bernd Lucke, who is no longer an MEP after his 'moderate' breakaway party 'Liberal Conservative Reformers' was wiped out; and Florian Philippot, once vice-president of Marine Le Pen's French National Front, who quit to form a party focused mainly on leaving the EU, but polled only 0.7%.

previously been allied to the British Conservative Party and other eurosceptics more 'moderate' than Farage, the Finns are now likely to ally with the Le Pen - Salvini group ENF.

Greek national socialist party Golden Dawn lost one of their three MEPs after polling 4.8%, down from 9.4% in 2014 (though in contrast to some populist parties Golden Dawn is disproportionately strong among young voters). A new socially conservative and pro-Russian party Greek Solution polled 4.1% and gained an MEP at its first attempt, having only been founded in June 2016.

Maltese national socialists Imperium Europa, a national socialist party led by Norman Lowell, polled 3.2%, up from 2.8% in 2014.

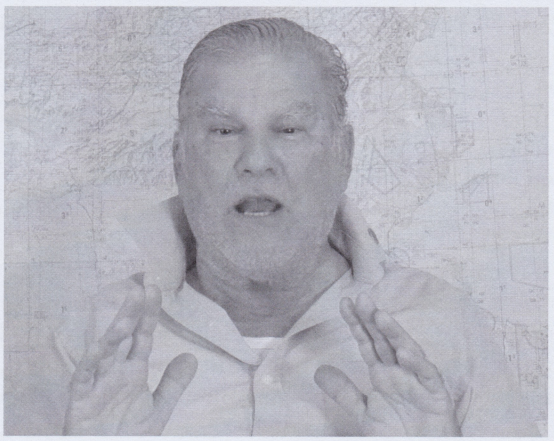
In **Croatia** a new coalition of socially conservative and nationalist parties contested this year's elections under the label 'Croatian Sovereignists' and gained 8.5%, electing one MEP, the former police officer, bodyguard and stuntwoman Ruza Tomasic. A rival Croatian nationalist coalition that includes the Croatian Party of Rights fell just short of the electoral threshold, polling 4.4%.

One of the most impressive results of any European nationalist party this year was achieved by the anti-immigration populist party in **Estonia**, Conservative People's Party of Estonia (EKRE). At the Estonian general election EKRE advanced from seven MPs to nineteen and became part of a new government coalition, with party leader Mart Helme as Minister of the Interior. The leader's son Martin Helme is now Minister of Finance – he told a television interviewer in 2013 that the party's immigration policy was: "Estonia shouldn't allow things to go as far as in England, France and Sweden. Our immigration policy should have one simple rule: If they're black, show the door. As simple as that. We shouldn't allow this problem to emerge in the first place."

The actual Estonian phrase Helme used was a rhyming slogan *Kui on must, näita ust*, which some have translated as "If you're black, go back". Building on their general election success, EKRE polled 12.7% at the Euro-election, up from 4.0% in 2014 and electing an MEP for the first time. In effect EKRE replaced the rival conservative party *Pro Patria,* who will lose their MEP unless the UK leaves (in which case Estonia like several other countries will gain an additional seat in the European Parliament).

In neighbouring **Latvia** the National Alliance – one of several European anti-immigration parties that ally with the British Conservative Party – gained a second MEP after increasing their vote from 14.3% to 16.4%.

The **Lithuanian** party Order and Justice, allied to Nigel Farage and fellow eurosceptics, lost both of its MEPs after its vote collapsed to 2.6% from 14.3% in 2014. The party has been tainted by a long-running scandal surrounding its founder Rolandas Paksas, a stunt pilot and former President and Prime Minister of Lithuania who was impeached for alleged ties to the Russian mafia. A rival anti-corruption, anti-Russian and anti-Polish nationalist party, the Lithuanian Centre Party won 4.9% of the Euro-election vote and narrowly missed out on a seat.



Many nationalist candidates made good use of the election process for propaganda purposes despite having little or no chance of being elected – for example imprisoned 90-year-old historical revisionist Ursula Haverbeck (*above*) who polled 24,627 votes (0.1%) for German nationalist party *Die Rechte* ; and Maltese author and publisher Norman Lowell (*below*) whose Imperium Europa polled 8,238 votes (3.2%), his highest vote in his fourth successive European parliamentary campaign.

Strongly contrasting with Spain, nationalists in **Portugal** remain electorally insignificant. A coalition of populists, monarchists and social conservatives formed for this year's elections under the slogan *Basta!* ("Enough!") but polled only 1.5%. The more hardline National Renovator Party that has existed for almost twenty years polled 0.5%.

Similarly no form of racial nationalism has made progress in **Romania** – in fact here the movement is significantly weaker than it was a decade ago. The United Romania Party finished well short of electing an MEP despite mainstream politics being tainted by a series of corruption scandals. In fact Romanian nationalist parties themselves have been dragged into a series of fraud and organised crime cases.

The **Slovenian** National Party, a eurosceptic party that combines social conservatism with historical whitewashing of the Yugoslavian communist dictator Tito, polled 4.0% (almost identical to its 2014 vote) but would have needed more like 11% to gain a seat.

In **Sweden** the anti-immigration Sweden Democrats had a successful Euro-election despite an ongoing internal scandal over 'sexual harassment'. One of the party's two MEPs Kristina Winberg made allegations about the behaviour of her colleague Peter Lundgren, but the party responded by expelling her just days before the Euro-election. Swedish electoral law allowed the party to change its list of candidates even at this late stage. Despite this extraordinary row, the Sweden Democrats increased their vote from 9.6% to 15.1%, and will now have three MEPs.

A few days before the European elections Yair Netanyahu (son of Israel's prime minister Benjamin Netanyahu) sent a Twitter message of support for Viktor Orban, Nigel Farage, Matteo Salvini and Geert Wilders. This was a deliberate attempt to stir up hostile reactions from leftists and liberals: when they criticised him Netanyahu replied: "You are crazy! These leaders are true friends of Israel and the Jewish people. Unlike Jeremy Corbyn, Rashida Talib (a Democratic Party U.S. congresswoman from Michigan). Linda Sarsour (a U.S. Muslim leftist of Palestinian descent) etc. that you adore who are actually anti-semites and racist!"

Netanyahu was of course making mischief – he knows perfectly well that (at the time of writing) Orban, Farage and Le Pen belong to three different European parliamentary groups.

As ever, the position of these pan-European groups is complicated. For example a European political party is different from a European Parliamentary group. Each qualifies for certain types of official funding but has to observe certain restrictions on other fundraising (for example a European political party cannot receive more than €12,000 per year from any individual donor and must publish the identity of any donor above €500).

A valid European political party must have affiliated parties in at least a quarter of EU states (i.e. presently at least seven member states) that qualify as serious parties either by having MPs, MEPs, or members of regional parliaments such as a German *Landtag*; or

by having polled at least 3% in their respective countries at the most recent European elections. So for example UKIP would still qualify as members of a European political party, despite no longer having any MEPs, since they polled 3.2% across the UK (including Northern Ireland) this year. The German NPD, however, would no longer qualify because they lost their MEP, they polled only 1.0%, and they have now lost all of their seats in the various *Landtage* – so although they can affiliate to a European party, they no long assist its qualifying status.

There is usually a relationship between a European political party and an affiliated group within the European Parliament, although naturally the latter requires actually electing MEPs. These again have to be drawn from at least seven EU member states for a group to be valid, and must amount to at least 25 MEPs: this is important because such groups attract significant funding and group status brings several entitlements within European Parliamentary structure and proceedings.

Due to regulatory issues there can be anomalies. For example Nigel Farage and his allies have a group of eurosceptic MEPs within the Parliament, but their associated European political party (Alliance for Direct Democracy in Europe) was closed down in 2016 due to financial irregularities and has not yet been replaced. Consequently Farage's main French ally Nicolas Dupont-Aignan, whose *Debout la France* has no MEP but qualifies for affiliation to a European political party, is now signed up to the same European party as the British Conservatives.

The Europe of Nations and Freedom group associated with Marine Le Pen and Matteo Salvini made net gains despite some setbacks. ENF lead candidate Marcel de Graaff lost his own seat when Geert Wilders' Dutch Freedom Party was wiped out; the ENF's two Polish allies and their three UKIP or ex-UKIP allies lost their seats; and the Austrian FPÖ also declined from four MEPs to three. Due to complicated internal politics, the ENF's German member was Marcus Pretzell, a marginalised former member of AfD who didn't stand for re-election to the new Parliament. So in total ten of the previous ENF-aligned MEPs will not be returning. With 23 MEPs Le Pen's own RN will be stronger in the new Parliament than it was by the end of the old one, as it had been significantly weakened by defections and resignations since winning 24 seats under its previous FN name in 2014: eventually only fifteen French MEPs were formally aligned with ENF.

As well as these new French MEPs the ENF made gains in Italy (an extra 24 seats for Salvini's *Lega*), and Belgium (an extra two MEPs from the Flemish nationalist *Vlaams Belang*). The Salvini - Le Pen group has been renamed 'Identity and Democracy'. They have secured support from a wide range of nationalists, including not only expected new allies such as AfD and the Finns Party, but even the Czech Freedom & Direct Democracy Party once allied to Farage. The only big surprise is that Vox has chosen to ally with the British Conservative Party and various other eurosceptic parties. Despite being anti-immigration, Vox still aims to stay 'respectable' and be accepted as possible coalition partners in a future Spanish government.

For the moment Farage seems to have no chance of forming a stable European parliamentary group, while Le Pen and Salvini have an expanded group, but one that is neither quite so big nor so stable as they might have hoped for.

To some extent Le Pen has handicapped herself by determination to avoid alliances with any parties deemed 'extremist' or 'anti-semitic'. For example in Greece her ally is the conservative splinter group New Right who polled only 0.7% in this year's elections and never had the remotest chance of electing an MEP, rather than either the national-socialist Golden Dawn (with two MEPs) or the new nationalist / socially conservative party Greek Solution (now with one MEP). Similarly in Slovakia, Le Pen's ally is the tiny conservative party *Sme Rodina* ('We Are Family') who with 3.2% were well short of electing an MEP, rather than Marian Kotleba's national-socialist L'SNS who have two MEPs.

In the UK, Le Pen's official ally is Anne Marie Waters' party For Britain, which (very sensibly) didn't even contest the European elections. Presumably Le Pen would have been happy to ally with 'Tommy Robinson' had he been elected as an Independent MEP for North West England. So far as the UK is concerned, the only realistic recruits to ENF now might come from any potential resignations from Farage's Brexit Party. Given the history of instability on the eurosceptic scene, some such splintering is likely – but it might not happen for at least six months (assuming Brexit never happens)!

One truly radical possibility floated by Salvini's operatives at the end of May was a grand alliance of populist forces, including not only the existing ENF parties but Farage's Brexiteers, and the ruling parties from Hungary and Poland. Yet this idea quickly fell apart. Farage apparently had no interest in working with European nationalist parties unless he were to be leader of whatever new group was created. Meanwhile the big parties in Hungary and Poland (core of what some European intellectuals have dubbed 'Intermarium' – a conservative-nationalist alliance stretching across the land mass between the seas, Baltic to Caspian) had their own reasons for shunning the ENF parties. Their concerns are not about EU constitutional issues: Warsaw and Budapest are for historical reasons wary of Western European parties that have (in their view) too close a relationship with Moscow.

For the time being hostility to Putin divides Viktor Orban (and his Polish counterpart Jaroslaw Kaczynski) from Salvini, Le Pen and their allies; this is seen as more important than their shared hostility to Soros's New World Order.

Farage's European Parliamentary group – Europe of Freedom and Direct Democracy – was obviously boosted by the success of his Brexit Party, whose 27 MEPs will be one of the largest single party blocs in the new Parliament. Even setting aside the question of whether there will be any UK MEPs after October 31st, Farage is looking short of allies after the anticipated defection of AfD to sit with Le Pen and Salvini's ENF.

The declining Italian Five Star Movement still has 14 MEPs and would be Farage's main ally if they remain loyal, but EFDD's Czech, Polish and Lithuanian allies lost their seats. Moreover Farage's French allies (defectors from Le Pen) failed to retain any seats this year, and his former allies in the Sweden Democrats have long since moved to the ECR group alongside Britain's Tories and Poland's Law & Justice. ECR would have no problem retaining sufficient numbers for group status, despite the Tories' collapse, but might now become part of a general reshaping of a group that is to the right of the mainstream Christian Democratic centre-right, but more 'moderate' or at any rate more anti-Russian than the ENF group.

At present Europe's most radical nationalists don't have the numbers to qualify for a parliamentary group. Veteran Italian nationalist Roberto Fiore (whose Forza Nuova polled only 0.2% in this year's elections) is the main organiser of Alliance for Peace and Freedom, which includes Slovakia's L'SNS and the German NPD but mostly tiny parties such as the Spanish National Democracy, who even in alliance with fellow radical nationalists polled only 0.05% this year.

APF is nowhere near qualifying for group status in the European Parliament. In theory a broad grouping of nationalists too radical for Le Pen might comprise Slovakia's L'SNS (2 MEPs); Golden Dawn (2 MEPs); and Jobbik (1 MEP). In reality it would prove very difficult even to unite these three parties on a common European platform. In September Nick Griffin is set to launch a new movement as part of a pan-European nationalist alliance. If radical nationalists are to make progress, they will need to avoid this grubby, twice-bankrupt fraudster.

Overall the European picture continues to look increasingly positive for our cause, defined at its broadest as the cause of defending White European identity, but this year's European elections have not produced a single coherent block of nationalist parties. One consolation is that our enemies are beginning to look even more fragmented than our own forces!

Peter Rushton, Manchester, England

Obituary - Guillaume Faye -

1949 ***Gramscian counter-marcher: fas est ab hoste doceri* - Ovid** **2019**

On 6th March Guillaume Faye, one of the leading intellectuals of the French and European New Right, passed away at the age of 69 after a long struggle with cancer.

Faye was born on 7th November 1949 in Angoulème in south west France into a middle class family. An academically gifted child, he followed a well charted path from *lycée* (grammar school) to university in Paris, where he studied political science.

In 1970, at the age of twenty, he joined the *Groupement de recherche et d'études pour la civilisation européenne* (Group for research and study into European civilisation) generally known by its French acronym of GRECE, which, certainly not by coincidence, is the French name of Greece, perceived by the founders of GRECE as the well spring of all European culture.

GRECE was founded in 1969 most immediately as an intellectual counterweight to the Marxist left, opposing the left's Gramscian march through academia with a countermarch of its own that enjoyed notable success in the 1970s and 1980s.

While the immediate impetus for the foundation of GRECE came from the student riots of May 1968 (themselves resulting from well-founded grievances at conditions in French universities, but quickly captured by the far left), its longer term antecedents are interesting, dating back so far as 1962, by when Dominique Venner was already critiquing the nationalist right (whose instincts he entirely shared) on account of its backward looking nostalgia for an empire that was already almost completely lost, rather than formulating new theoretical and practical political positions for a future as a nation state within Europe but without an empire. British nationalists will see a reflection of our own movement's past here (think League of Empire Loyalists, whose very name summed up this tendency perfectly).

Guillaume Faye addressing Jared Taylor's 2006 *American Renaissance* Conference in Northern Virginia.

Throughout the 1970s, Faye played a leading role as a writer and activist in GRECE. At that time, his ideological stance (which, as we shall see, evolved with time) was founded upon opposition to multi-racialism and Eurofederalism (which he was later largely to embrace) anti-Zionism, anti-Americanism (which he shared with his then friend Alain de Benoist, the best-known leading light of GRECE) and support for an alliance between the nations of Europe and the Arab world. His anti-Americanism fusing with his anti-Zionism led him to welcome the Khomeinist revolution in Iran of 1979.

Some of Faye's activities illustrate how much more deft a touch the French radical right of that time had than its British counterpart. For example, Faye quite remarkably became secretary of the Association for the Defence of Arabs working in Europe, using his position to advocate their return to their countries of origin, so as to avoid their being trapped in a form of modern slavery and deprived of their cultural roots. This approach was, to say the least, more subtle and so more effective than chanting "there ain't no black in the Union Jack, send the n***ers back!".

In the same period, Faye was a frequent contributor to GRECE's theoretical journals *Nouvelle École*, *Études et Recherches* and *Éléments*, whose role it was to disseminate the ideas of GRECE and its ideological offspring, the *Nouvelle Droite* or New Right (so-called in contrast to the old, colonialist and imperialist right) in elite circles, a project in which GRECE was remarkably successful by a combination of persistence, diligence and a measure of luck, though admittedly the substratum of rightist and nationalist thought both penetrated deeper and rose closer to the surface in France than in England.

Faye also spoke and participated in the numerous conferences that GRECE organised both in Paris and in the provinces throughout the 1970s, attracting delegates of a calibre far above the average of those attracted to nationalist parties in England at that time (remember, that was our movement's high point in many ways!).

The editor of the very influential *Figaro* magazine (distributed every Saturday with *le Figaro*, the principal conservative broadsheet newspaper in France then and now) was sympathetic to GRECE and published the writings of some of its luminaries (including Faye) extensively from 1977 until 1981.

1979 was a remarkable year for GRECE, as a media storm broke out over the *Figaro* magazine's support for GRECE. It would have been quite impossible to buy this kind of publicity, which made GRECE a household name.

The leading lights of the New Right reacted in different ways to this turn of events. In particular, by the early 1980s, Alain de Benoist had set off down a path which diverged sharply from the majority of his friends, notably Guillaume Faye.

For Alain de Benoist, opposition to American cultural, economic, political and military hegemony and sympathy for anti-Americanism in the third world drew him towards an attempted, though not very successful rapprochement with elements (so to speak) of the left, which foundered because Alain de Benoist has always opposed the egalitarian ideology of the left.

While ploughing this rather lonely furrow, Alain de Benoist (who had never liked J-M Le Pen personally) was sharply critical of the *Front National*, mainly because J-M Le Pen's visceral anti-communism led Le Pen *père* to support French membership of NATO, contrary to the Gaullist instincts of much of the French right, not to mention Alain de Benoist's equally visceral anti-Americanism.

The majority of the French New Right, very much including Guillaume Faye, showed greater sympathy for the *Front National*, arguing (especially after the FN completely eclipsed its smaller, ideologically preferable rival the *Parti des Forces Nouvelles* in 1983) that it was better to work within the FN, seeking to guide it or at least influence it ideologically than to critique it from outside.

By 1986 Faye was becoming more and more critical of Alain de Benoist's ideological positions. Moreover, Faye had come to dislike

his former friend, whose aloof and superior manner slowly drove away many who had once admired him.

Matters came to a head after a famous episode when Alain de Benoist burned a 500 Franc (c. £50) note on French television, to show his contempt for bourgeois materialist values.

The trouble with this melodramatic gesture was that Alain de Benoist came from a wealthy family and could have burned a wheelbarrow full of 500 Franc notes without any adverse consequences for himself, while paying Faye and other poverty-stricken colleagues a miserly pittance in return for their superb writing.

Faye and Alain de Benoist parted ways in 1986, when Faye was expelled from GRECE for the first time. Faye's parting shot against his old friend was excoriating:

"The New Right and GRECE itself are now mere shadows of what they once were. They have abandoned the struggle for [racial] identity. They have even abandoned any idea of an European identity. They are pseudo-rebels anxious to win the system's favour (but in vain). To this end, they have taken up all the positions of the extreme left, for example, Islamophilia, worship of the third world, radio silence about immigration (their strategy is to avoid the issue, and above all not to say anything shocking), simplistic anti-capitalism, tediously repeated yet ineffective anti-American sloganising, hackneyed anti-Zionism, mainly for show, but full of hate."

While much of this critique was amply justified, it must be said that Faye himself had by 1986 departed remarkably from his own ideological position of the 1970s on Zionism that had led him to welcome the Iranian revolution as the culmination of a decade of anti-Zionist activism so late as 1979.

As we will see, Faye's own thinking continued to develop on these lines, tending to a rapprochement with Zionism on the one hand and every more strident polemics against immigration and race-mixing on the other.

Between 1987 and 1997 however Faye spent a whole decade out of politics, trying to earn a living in more mainstream journalism as well as various bizarre publications reflecting his interest (academic as well as practical!) in sexology.

In 1997, he was allowed to rejoin GRECE and began to write a series of important books that strongly influenced identitarians in France in particular and Europe more generally, though their influence has only relatively recently spread to the Anglosphere as the excellent Arktos translations have appeared.

The first of these works was *L'Archéofuturisme*, advocating an amalgam of traditional social and aesthetic values with an enthusiastic embrace of science and technology, reminiscent of the Italian futurists of the early twentieth century, many of whom later enthusiastically supported fascism.

The young Guillaume Faye was a radical nationalist intellectual and co-founder of 'New Right' pioneers GRECE. His youthful anti-Zionism later transformed into anti-Islamism and defence of Israel.

Next came *La Colonisation de l'Europe: discours vrai sur l'immigration et l'Islam*, arguing that immigration is a form of colonialism, and taking a radically anti-Islamic stance quite at variance with his own positions of twenty years before.

Faye was convicted of incitement to racial hatred for writing this book. Alain de Benoist also expelled him from GRECE for the second time, condemning the book as a cross between *Mein Kampf* and *The X-Files*, which, I suspect, will only endear Faye all the more to movement conspiracy theorists!

Especially important is Faye's restatement of his personal ideology *Pourquoi nous combattons: manifeste de la résistance européenne* ('Why we fight: a manifesto for the European resistance'), intended to form movement activists ideologically.

In 2008, Faye published *La Nouvelle Question Juive*, ('The New Jewish Question') completing his transition to a pro-Zionist position, arguing for an alliance between Israel and Europe against Islamism, a remarkable reversal of his own previous position, which was sharply critiqued by Robert Faurisson, Jürgen Graf and (much more painfully to Faye) his old friend Pierre Vial. Bearing in mind the widespread sympathy for revisionist positions in European nationalist circles, it is not surprising that Faye became estranged from many previously sympathetic comrades after publishing this pamphlet.

Although Faye's English was strongly reminiscent of Peter Sellers as Inspector Clouseau, the gradual percolation of his writings into the Anglosphere brought him close to Jared Taylor, who twice hosted Faye as a speaker at AmRen, where those who could understand Faye's heavily accented English enjoyed what he had to say.

Jared Taylor wrote the foreword to the English translation of Faye's last book *Guerre civile raciale* ('Racial civil war'), which Faye dedicated to Jared and Sam Dickson. The English translation should appear soon (and will, I hope, be reviewed in *H&D*).

Polemicist, ideologue and idealist, sometimes right, sometimes wrong, Faye was a brave and dedicated fighter not only for France, but for Europe and all the white people of the world. I was privileged to have met him several times, and honour his memory.

Tony Paulsen, London, England

Many of Guillaume Faye's works have been published in English translation by Arktos, who have also published Faye's friend/rival Alain de Benoist and leading Russian nationalist intellectual Alexander Dugin.

The Clever Sillies

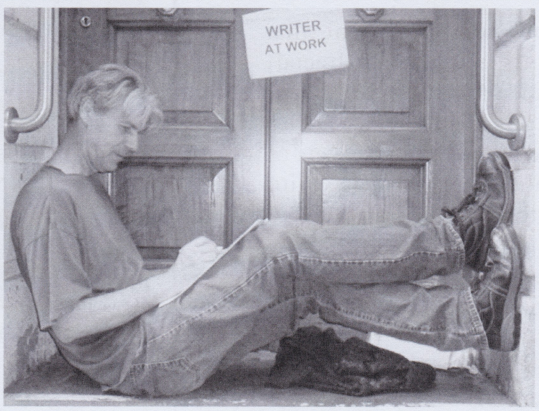
Simon Sheppard on how the brainiacs have run amok

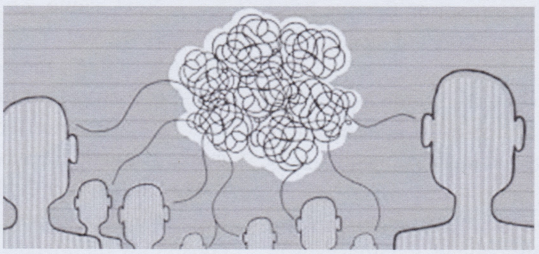
It is lamentable, is it not, how lacking in common sense some people are? It is doubly troubling when obviously intelligent people seem completely devoid of it. A university friend once said to me, "The most important thing I learned at university is how stupid intelligent people can be." This is indeed a valuable lesson. Just because someone is brainy doesn't mean they are sensible: humans' capacity for rationalisation and self-delusion is immense.

Back in olden days of course, this wasn't much of a problem. There would have been a few teachers and scribes but most men lived by their hands, their effort, and their practical ability. Women were too busy doing household laundry (it takes a week without electricity, I know this personally) and outpacing the infant mortality rate to contribute much else. In any case, no-one imagined that women could compete with men in the sort of work men did.

Those few teachers and scribes lived lives of relative ease while men with little or no practical ability, being unable to make and repair things, became the raw labour needed to build, grow and harvest. They quickly found their place.

Not so now. The marvellous discoveries and inventions of Western civilisation we now enjoy have caused a huge shift. Millions of people have been elevated to passive, cerebral lifestyles which were formerly the preserve of a select few. Born of European man's problem-solving abilities came engines, electricity, washing machines and countless other labour-saving devices which have divorced most from regular physical effort. The brainiacs have been freed to run amok.





Simon Sheppard (*above*) hard at work on his next *H&D* article – keen to avoid the intellectual cul- de-sacs conjured by 'clever sillies' (*below*)

Gone are the days of the rare and cherished old Professor, a brilliant scholar but unable to mend a fuse. Now there are armies of Sociology, Women's Studies and similar graduates churned out on the academic treadmill, earning revenue for the institution all the while. Academia has become an industry, though it is heavily subsidised by grants and disbursements. Those grants greatly influence what research is done. To say that this situation is fertile ground for distorted conjecture is an understatement. All manner of strange ideas are abroad.

A regular habit nowadays is 'virtue signalling,' which you may have heard of. In psychology I think it is pretty much accepted that things like art are really a form of male sexual display. By his portrait or sculpture the artist says: 'This is what I have created, I am a high class mate.' The male seeks to acquire high status because if he does he can attract high status mates. This isn't stressed in orthodox psychology of course, because it is pretty much obvious that Western man takes this to its highest form. In Western civilisation, sexual drives are sublimated – not just substituted (like in sport) but sublimated, taken to a higher level – to produce the highest art and science.

'Virtue signalling' is the female equivalent. The female advertises that she is caring: 'I am a kind, virtuous person and a suitable mate to care for you and our offspring.' Virtue signalling is low in cost to the female, since she rarely has to follow what she advocates with action.

Then, in an evolutionary development following the enormous growth of the cerebral, leisured class, we have now a sort of masculine version of virtue signalling, called 'showcasing intelligence.' This is the notion of the 'clever silly' or alternatively (my term) 'idiot academic.' Here it is not a caring, virtuous nature which is advertised, but intelligence. The clever silly is advertising his fitness: 'I am a clever person who is capable by my cleverness of providing for you and our offspring.'

The clever silly displays his intelligence by advancing a novel theory which is likely counter-intuitive and often, impossible to disprove. He showcases his intelligence by presenting a new and original argument, however counter-factual and implausible it may seem at the time. "There is no such thing as race" was an early example.

Clever silly ideas can be compared to synthesising a complex molecule. The substance is easily obtained from natural sources, so there is no commercial interest in building up the molecule from scratch, a process which can take days. The synthesis is done as an academic exercise, and the chemist who first succeeds will have his reputation enhanced, simply for accomplishing a novel and difficult task.

Being the originator of a clever silly idea risks mockery and loss of reputation. However if the thesis being proposed is in accord with a favoured agenda or narrative, others will join in and spread the idea. Soon followers appear who are eager to share in the showcasing, and who can now do so with less risk. With media coverage the idea is promoted to wider society.

Which is where we are now. Unfortunately the people with power – those with control over the minds of the masses, which is the same thing – thrive on creating problems. By promoting and constantly reinforcing clever silly ideas, contemporary society has become detached from reality. That is mass psychosis. By degrees, clever silliness has progressed to rank insanity. This is how we have reached the point where a labourer on a building site makes more sense than our intelligentsia.

Simon Sheppard, Yorkshire, England

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*Editor's note: Check out Simon's website – **The Heretical Press** – at* **www.heretical.com**

The Poisonous Progressive Agenda

There is nothing too complex about the political situation in the world today, but to actually to understand it one must see through the smokescreen to realise where power truly lies, and then to understand the opposing concepts of 'Populism' and 'The Progressive Agenda'.

With regard to any tribe, ethnic group, race, community, society or nation state, 'populist' can be classed as any policy or attitude that is generally healthy in its effects. 'Progressive', on the other hand is any policy or attitude that is poisonous in its effects. There are of course many different types of poison, and similarly the progressive polices that comprise 'The Progressive Agenda' are legion. A by-no-means complete list would include: feminism; transgenderism; mass immigration; positive discrimination; free market economics; globalization; urbanization; Marxism; individualism; Freudianism; psychoanalysis; modern art and architecture; laws against free speech and expression; and the legalisation and encouragement of gambling, drugs, usury, blasphemy, obscenity, pornography, homosexuality, promiscuity, divorce and abortion.

Hungarian Prime Minister Viktor Orban (*above right*) is leading resistance to the 'progressive agenda funded by George Soros. Many anti-Soros posters (*above left*) have appeared during the past year in Budapest.

The Zionists in their own in-house journals boast of the power they have acquired in all the key sectors of most societies, *e.g.* fractional reserve banking, international finance, the mass media, Hollywood, the fashion industry, the entertainment industry, academia, publishing, the public sector, and in the major political parties – particularly funding such parties. A by-no-means exhaustive list, but their power is most pronounced in Western societies.

'Western' can be defined as societies where Zionist power is supremely dominant. They are inordinately proud too of how they've used this power to initiate, promote and fund 'The Progressive Agenda'. They freely give conclusive proof of their prime mover status and achievement in making societies 'progressive'. In waxing lyrical on this topic they use such concepts as: secularism, pluralism, diversity, vibrancy, multiculturalism, multiracialism, enrichment, integration, affirmative action, free movement of goods and people, cosmopolitan, the permissive society, tolerance, laws against 'hate', and political correctness to enforce it all. Their words not ours.

Some of the original 'populist' supporters of Donald Trump – notably Ann Coulter (*above*) – have become disillusioned with the President's agenda in office.

The Corbynista Left (wherever they occur in the world) are ideologically also a creation of the Progressive Agenda and as such grateful to the Zionists and doubly so for ensuring that the fabled progressive nectar is being made compulsory for every ethnic group on the planet, but the Corbynistas are perplexed and annoyed that they hold themselves exempt from drinking said nectar. Hence the Corbynista so-called 'antisemitism' [*see Max Musson's article in H&D 87*] and their token anti-Zionism.

The 'populists' of the right – in Britain's case we can list Nigel Farage, 'Tommy Robinson', Anne-Marie Waters, Gerard Batten and Paul Golding; and for America and the world, Donald Trump is the example *par excellence* – usually oppose one, sometimes several, but rarely all the elements of the Progressive Agenda. Crucially they never tackle the issue of who is behind the Progressive Agenda. Either they don't know, or pretend they don't know. Fear can be a powerful motivator here, and is often masked as strategy. Not discussing who is behind the Progressive Agenda is almost in itself a definition of how populists behave. On the contrary, they invariably praise Zionist communities worldwide for successfully resisting the progressive tide and by so doing managing to maintain their identity – hence the philosemitism and pro-Zionism of populists.

Looked at objectively from the long-term perspective, 'progressive' is anything that weakens, enervates, emasculates, corrupts, deracinates, desacralizes, dispirits, fractures – in short anything that destroys identity and cohesion, and therefore as a consequence anything that in the final analysis destroys not merely anything that makes life worthwhile, but destroys quite literally everything.

Simply put, it is poison, and as everyone knows, a poisoner never drinks his own poison. Of course from our point of view, and seen in the cold light of day from any healthy, common-sense viewpoint, the term 'progressive' is a complete and total misnomer. There is nothing of 'progress' in any conceivable shape or form about poison, nor is there anything of progress in 'progressive' policies, 'progressive' attitudes and the whole 'Progressive Agenda' – unless of course one's idea of progress is to be progressing further down the primrose path to the much heralded paradise of the Zionist-ruled, Talmudic, hellish one-world globalist slave state. Progress for whom? *Cui bono*?

In summary, it is not enough to oppose 'The Progressive Agenda' – we must highlight those behind it and their ultimate aim. There is only one true antidote to the world's current malaise and it can be summed up in eight words – We must free the world from Zionist control.

Jez Turner, HMP High Down, Sutton, Surrey

Editor's note: Jez Turner wrote this article while serving a 12-month prison sentence for political 'crimes'. He has now completed his sentence and is taking a short, well-earned break from political activity. We look forward to Jez's imminent return to the political frontline.

Book Review: *After the Reich: From the Fall of Vienna to the Berlin Airlift* by Giles MacDonogh, and *Orderly and Humane: The Expulsion of the Germans after the Second World War* by R.M. Douglas – Part II

After the Reich: From the Fall of Vienna to the Berlin Airlift by Giles MacDonogh. John Murray, 2007, ISBN 978-0-7195-6770-4, 618 pages
Orderly and Humane: The Expulsion of the Germans after the Second World War by R.M. Douglas, Yale University Press 2012, ISBN 978-0-300-19820-1 (pbk), 486 pages

Editor's note: Part I of this review appeared in H&D 90.

The worst atrocities were committed by the Czechs and Poles in pursuance of a deliberate policy of ethnic cleansing of millions of Germans from Eastern Europe, leading to what Douglas rightly calls "the largest population transfer in human history".

Both MacDonogh and, especially, Douglas document in full how implicated not just the Czechs and Poles, or even the Soviets, but the American and British Governments were in this policy. Whose victims were people whose ancestors had lived there for many centuries and most of whom, living outside the borders of the pre-War Reich, had not the least responsibility for the rise of Hitler.

In Britain, the old warmonger Winston Churchill was very much in favour of ethnic cleansing and worse. Douglas describes a lunch meeting in March 1943 Churchill had with head of the Czechoslovak Government-in-Exile Edvard Benes: *"the Prime Minister was still firmly committed to the idea of transfer. According to Jan Masaryk, Churchill went further than that. When the war eventually ended, he told Benes, "Many [Sudeten] Germans will be killed in your country as well – it cannot be helped and I agree with it. After a few months we'll say 'that's enough,' and we shall start on the work of peace: try the guilty men who stayed alive."* (All book excerpts in italics).

The British Civil Service was also in favour. Indeed according to Douglas: *"Sir Orme Sargent of the Foreign Office suggested that "the future of these [expelled] people is much less likely to attract attention and give rise to political agitation if they disappear into Siberia."*

Labour also favoured ethnic cleansing. As Douglas explains: *"To the extent that minority populations stood in the way of this agenda, Labour policymakers contended, they were to be eliminated, through complete assimilation or forced migration. Philip Noel-Baker and John Parker, both of whom would hold ministerial office after 1945, individually advocated systematic population transfers as a necessary condition of the post-war peace; influential Labour intellectuals like Harold Laski spoke in the same vein. In a widely publicized 1944 statement on the foreign policy a Labour government would follow after the war, these views became official party doctrine. Labour warned ethnic Germans who failed to co-operate with their own removal that they would have no valid grounds for complaint if they forfeited their lives as a result."*

Authors Giles MacDonogh (*above*), former *Financial Times* journalist; and R.M. (Ray) Douglas (*below*), Professor of History at Colgate University

"'[N]ational minorities' in Central Europe, left outside the boundaries of their own nation, should be encouraged to rejoin it. In particular, all Germans left outside the post-War German frontiers, unless they are willing to become loyal subjects of the State in which they find themselves, should go back to Germany. Indeed, they will be well advised to do so in their own interests, for in the early post-War years at any rate, there will be a depth of hatred against Germans in the occupied countries, which it is impossible either for us or for Americans to realise. Germans in many of those areas may have to face the choice between migration and massacre."

"That this green light by one of Britain's governing parties to the use of mass terror to displace ethnic German populations after the war was not intended to be taken lightly was indicated by a speech at its annual conference a fortnight after V-E Day by Denis Healey, soon to become the Labour Party's international secretary and in that capacity a key contact between ministers in the Attlee administration and the socialist parties of central Europe. British leftists, he acknowledged. would probably regard as "extremist" some of the actions Continental left-wing leaders were already taking to settle postwar accounts. But "if the Labour Movement in Europe finds it necessary to introduce . . . more immediate and drastic punishment for their opponents than we in this country would be prepared to tolerate, we must be prepared to understand their point of view."

Nationalists who are criticised for advocating a much more phased and certainly a lot more humane repatriation of Third World Immigrants to their lands of much more recent ethnic origin may have occasion to remind Labour of these words.

In America the ethnic cleansing policy also received bipartisan support in Congress. MacDonogh observes that the US Secretary for the Treasury, Henry Morgenthau, advocated a much more drastic policy involving the total destruction of all German industry and cities, save for the Ruhr where the inhabitants were to be enslaved to work to pay reparations, and the drastic reduction of the German population by unspecified but probably unpleasant means. His Final Solution, the Morgenthau Plan, was originally favoured by President Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin but was abandoned when each, for their own reasons, decided that the destruction of Germany forever was not in their own interests

What followed was horrible enough, and both books tell the harrowing tale. It began when German forces were driven out and the locals were able to vent their spleen on those Germans, civilian as well as military, left behind. MacDonogh reveals what happened next in Prague, in May 1945:

"Many witnesses attested to the stringing up and burning of Germans as 'living torches'. not just soldiers but also young boys and girls...

There was reportedly a repeat performance on the day when Benes finally arrived in Prague: Germans were torched in rows on lamp -posts The Scharnhorst School was the scene of a massacre on the night of the 5th (May 1945). Groups of ten Germans were led down to the courtyard and shot: men, women and children – even babies".

On the 6th of May the Russians and Czechs came for the German women held in the Oko cinema. *"Men who tried to protect them were beaten up, children who would not let go of their mothers' skirts were dragged out with them and forced to watch." Some women were raped over 45 times. "Several women tried to commit suicide.... At Whitsun the cries of tortured Germans coming from the Riding School mingled with the voices of churchgoers next door, 'praying for mercy and neighbourly love'."*

MacDonogh quotes one eyewitness account of an incident near Prague railway station *"A blonde woman was being attacked by a mob. She was shouting in perfect Czech, but in a moment she was surrounded and stripped of her clothes. A dray wagon came by, and each of her limbs was attached to one of the horses. The beasts were driven off in opposite directions."*

After a few days the German minority in Prague were rounded up and, according to MacDonogh: *"taken to the main station on a sort of death march, which saw many German Bohemians beaten to death to the applause of the local mob. They were pushed into coal trucks where they were robbed one last time and then taken away. Others endured the death march to Theresienstadt. It is estimated that only 10 per cent of those who set out from Prague survived.*

Many Germans spent a prolonged period in Pankrac Prison... a special treat for visiting Russian bigwigs was to be taken over the prison and witness a German being beaten to death. Another was to toss a prisoner from a second-floor parapet and shoot at him while he plummeted to the ground. Some boys from Reichenberg were accused of being Werewolves (the virtually non-existent German Resistance organisation). *They had to fight one another until they were bloody and then lick up the blood. When that resulted in vomiting, that too had to be licked up. When they had cleaned up the mess they were stripped and beaten with whips until the skin hung from their bodies. Then they were tossed into a cellar. Those who did not die from their wounds were later hanged.*

Brno was another German enclave. Before the Great War it was considered to be a 'suburb of Vienna'. Even with the post-war migration it contained 60,000 Germans, and there were many more between Brno and the border. The Russians reached the city on 25 April. There followed the usual scenes of rape and violence.

At 9 pm on 30 May began the Brno Death March. It was the Feast of Corpus Christi, normally a day for solemn processions, and the largely Catholic Germans did not fail to draw comparisons. The 25,000 marchers had fifteen minutes to pack a bag and to assemble in the Convent Garden where they spent the night. At dawn they were driven into the courtyard and relieved of their valuables before marching to the camp at Raigern in the pouring rain. The procession included inmates of the old people's home, the hospitals and the children's clinic and one Englishwoman who had been married to a local Nazi. Her case naturally excited the interest of the Daily Mail *correspondent Rhona Churchill, who filed a story on 30 May.*

Stragglers were beaten with truncheons and whips and those who failed to get up were shot and their bodies stripped and plundered. Survivors were strip-searched before being driven on to a camp at Pohrlitz, about halfway to the Austrian border. The Red Cross nurse claimed that a thousand had already died. Another said that the camp claimed a further 1,700 lives. One mother recounts that two of her three children died on the march. The marchers were lodged in a car factory. The younger women were raped by the guards. Those still capable of walking were pushed on to the border the next morning, leaving behind about 6,000, who were thrown into grain silos."

In the Sudeten German town of Komotau – *"All the men aged between thirteen and sixty-five were made to assemble in the square. There were between five and six thousand in all. The area was then cordoned off. The men had to remove their upper garments to see if there were the usual SS markings. Anyone found to have the tattoo was stripped naked and beaten to pulp. One young blond boy put up a fight. They prized open his legs and destroyed his genitals before beating him to death."* The Czechs also indulged in a bit of ethnic cleansing of Poles, whom they did not want within their borders either.

Salomon Morel (1919-2007), a communist war criminal who commanded postwar concentration camps where many atrocities were committed against German prisoners.

The Poles were no better. Both MacDonogh and Douglas recite a sordid and horrible litany of atrocities against ethnic Germans there. The reader is welcome to wade through all this him- or herself. Douglas notes that the Poles had indeed been ill-treating their German minority before the War – it was not all "Goebbels propaganda". In fact the German invasion in 1939 led to the slaughter of thousands of ethnic German civilians by Poles, including a massacre at Bromberg, now Bygdoszcz. Douglas also gives chapter and verse of the farce which was the attempt by the Nazis to "Germanize" parts of Poland. Anyone who still believes that the Nazi regime was a model of ruthless efficiency should read this. This reviewer rather suspects that the regime made a similar muddled mess of its attempts to de-Judaise much of Eastern Europe, rather than ruthlessly implementing a Blueprint for Genocide (or anything else).

The Poles and Czechs, like the Germans, herded people they did not like and wished to remove into camps. As Douglas observes, with one notable and interesting difference: *"A notable element of the postwar camp system was the prevalence of sexual assault as well as ritualized sexual humiliation and punishment suffered by female inmates. Women survivors of German concentration camps have recalled that, notwithstanding the unrestrained brutality that pervaded most other aspects of daily life, rape or other forms of sexual maltreatment at the hands of their guards was an extremely rare occurrence, and severely punished by the authorities if detected. After the war, in contrast, the Red Cross recorded that the sexual abuse of female detainees by their captors was pervasive and systematic. This verdict was confirmed by Czechoslovak and Polish witnesses themselves.*

A foreign observer of two Czech camps in August 1945 noted that women in the first were 'treated like animals. Russian and Czech soldiers come in search of women for purposes which can be imagined. Conditions there for women are definitely more unfavourable than in the German concentration camps, where cases of rape were rare' In the second, nightly parties were organized in which 'fifteen or so young girls would await the arrival of visitors'; Czech and Soviet soldiers would 'take away the prettiest girls, who would often disappear without trace.' Jean Duchosal, secretary general of the CICR (the International Committee of the Red Cross), reported that girls were often raped at the Matejovce camp in Slovakia when he visited it in November 1945, and that beatings were daily occurrences. The same was true of Patrénka. The British Army received several independent reports of the guards at Ridica labour camp, a subcamp of Sombor in the Baéka region of Yugoslavia, freely admitting 'soldiers and any other person wishing to "enjoy himself" for similar purposes'.

Sexual exploitation was no less prevalent in Poland. Jaworzno, as a pair of official inspections in May and August 1945 revealed, functioned as a sexual supermarket for its 170-strong militia guard con-

tingent, whose practice, Antoni Bialecki of the local Office of Public Security reported, was to 'take Volksdeutsch women at gunpoint home at night and rape them.' At Potulice, one of the largest Polish camps for German internees, the sexual humiliation of female prisoners had become an institutional practice by the end of 1945. New inmates of both sexes were shaved of all body and head hair upon arrival, supposedly as a hygienic measure. 'The women had for that purpose to lie on two stools and to spread their legs wide apart so that their body hairs could be removed. Shaving was done by men, and the whole procedure was watched by the Polish officials and militia men.' Beatings during the nightly room inspections, or 'Controls,' were administered 'if possible on the naked body. If a woman was suffering badly during her days [menstrual periods] and asked not to be beaten so hard this time, the men asked her to prove it, and there was nothing left to her but to show it, if she didn't want to get a worse beating.' In the penal gangs, male detainees were occasionally forced to simulate sexual intercourse with the females for the amusement of camp guards. Some of the punishments could result in horrific injuries. A male inmate of Potulice witnessed one procedure in which the victim was forced to perch in a sitting position on the leg of an upturned stool in such a way that the full weight of her body fell upon her perineum. Serious physical harm, including genital and anal lacerations, often resulted. In Czechoslovakia, too, a Prague police report of June 1945 mentioned that Revolutionary Guards were in the habit of 'exposing women's body parts and burning them with lighted cigarettes.'

Sexual abuse or torture of male detainees was by no means unknown-in some cases, they too were compelled to perform sexual acts upon each other. As a rule, though, credible accounts of sexual assaults of males described an escalating crescendo of violence that often ended in the death of the victim rather than the kind of ongoing and systematized exploitation to which female detainees were in many cases subjected. Kicks and blows (including with sharp instruments) directed at the genitals of male prisoners were, however, so common as almost to go unremarked upon."

Col. (later Brig.) Ralph Thicknesse (1902-1974) of the Royal Ulster Rifles took a dim view of postwar American collusion with Zionist gangsters

In this regard the Germans suffered much worse than they inflicted. Contrary to some of the more fanciful flights of certain Revisionists, the Germans did not confine the Jews in holiday camps. But nor did they systematically rape them.

Nor indeed did most of their camp commandants escape retribution, unlike Salomon Morel, Commandant of one of the worst Polish camps at Swietochlowice-Zgoda. Douglas tells us: *"The Commission for the Investigation of Crimes Against the Polish Nation began an investigation in 1990 of Morel's tenure at Swietochlowice-Zgoda prompting him to emigrate to Israel. Attempts by the Polish authorities in 1998 and 2003 to have him extradited were rejected by the Israeli Ministry of Justice, which asserted that it considered there to be 'no basis to charge Mr. Morel with serious crimes, let alone crimes of 'genocide' or 'crimes against the Polish nation.' His prosecution, the former director of the World Jewish Congress (WJC) Elan Steinberg asserted, was part of a politically motivated effort by Holocaust deniers and neo-Nazis to 'relativise' Germany's crimes against the Jews. Morel died of natural causes in Tel Aviv in 2007."*

Ethnic Germans were then, like the Jews had been, herded into trains to be shipped across Europe. MacDonagh gives a harrowing account from an eye-witness of one such train, carrying ethnic cleansees from Poland. *"The refugees were often packed so tightly that they could not move to defecate and emerged from the trucks covered in excrement. Many were dead on arrival. During the winter months the near-naked expellees literally froze to death. Women went insane as they watched their children die and they had to be tied up with rope to prevent them from clawing the other passengers. When they arrived in the remains of Germany they tried to carry off the corpses of their infants; they didn't want to believe they were dead. One of the Germans reported that her baby had been dashed against the wall as it had come between her and her rapist. Children had been robbed of their swaddling clothes and allowed to freeze to death."*

Meanwhile the many Eastern European Jews who had somehow managed not to get gassed and who the Zionists were taking advantage of the situation to ship to Palestine, often via the US, had a rather different rail travel experience, as Douglas reports a British Military Government officer in Germany attesting:

"It is significant that, whereas practically all Germans entering the British Zone have been denuded of their valuables and new or almost new clothing, these Jews arrive in a state of comparative opulence. This present batch of 30 Jews who travelled in one wagon from New Poland had very extensive wardrobes composed of absolutely new materials. The men were carrying an average of one dozen new shirts each in addition to silk pyjamas, silk underwear and silk handkerchiefs. The women were equally well catered for with silk underwear, silk stockings, etc. All were absolutely firm in their statements that they had passed through the Polish customs at Kalawsk and that no item of finery had been taken from them."

Douglas tells a sordid tale of Zionist gangsters colluding with the Americans to bribe and bully the way for Jews from Eastern Europe to Palestine. *"All efforts to obtain definite information, the chief of the British Army's Intelligence Division in Germany fulminated in July 1946, had failed because "the moment an investigation comes into non-Aryan [sic] hands a blank wall is reached." The British were unimpressed by what they saw as American pusillanimity in the face of Zionist pressure – Colonel Ralph Thicknesse, a senior officer administering Operation Swallow (the British name for the ethnic cleansing of Germans from Poland), had already placed on record his belief that the US authorities' stance in the matter was "ostensibly directed by the principles of protectors of the oppressed but in fact more probably by the power of their own Jewish-controlled newspapers".*

It is that power which ever since has portrayed the Germans as uniquely bad when MacDonogh and Douglas show they weren't any worse than many other peoples at the time. Neither author actually makes that point – these books would not have appeared, no doubt, if they had. MacDonagh says *"This book is not intended to excuse the Germans. But it does not hesitate to expose the victorious Allies for their treatment of the enemy at the peace, for in most cases it was not the criminals who were raped, starved, tortured or bludgeoned to death but women, children and old men."*

Even *"the Holocaust" was not, as these books reveal, a uniquely Nazi thing. The Poles in particular shared with Hitler a desire to rid their land of its Jewish population. Douglas cites Wladislaw Sikorski, head of the Polish Government in Exile in London, telling Churchill's aide Anthony Eden at the beginning of 1942 that it would be "quite impossible ...for Poland to continue to maintain 3.5 million Jews after the War. Room must be found for them elsewhere."*

Churchill characteristically betrayed this Polish Government, the restoration of which was Britain's ostensible reason for declaring war

on Germany in the first place, and allowed Stalin to replace it with a Communist puppet regime. Sikorski, now surplus to requirements, died in a mysterious air crash in July 1943. However, the new Communist Polish regime did not want Jews either. It made clear it would "put no obstacles in the way" of them leaving. To encourage them to do so, as Douglas says "somewhere between 1,500 and 2,000 Jews were killed in pogroms in Kielce (in Poland) and elsewhere in 1945". Not by the Germans. Douglas in fact reveals that a very large number of Jews left Poland for the US and ultimately Palestine in 1945-46 – Communist Poland, not Nazi Germany, rendered Poland *Judenrein*.

The truth, as Jewish community leaders like Theodor Herzl had realised, was that this people had no future in Europe anyway. As Herzl wrote in *Der Judenstaat* in 1896, "The Jewish question persists wherever Jews live in appreciable numbers. Wherever it does not exist, it is brought in together with Jewish immigrants. We are naturally drawn into those places where we are not persecuted, and our appearance there gives rise to persecution. This is the case, and will inevitably be so, everywhere, even in highly civilised countries—see, for instance, France—so long as the Jewish question is not solved on the political level." Herzl's solution to the Jewish Question was essentially the same as Hitler's and Sikorski's – they must leave Europe for good. Why nobody anywhere ever seems to like the Jews is really a question only they can answer. However, even had Hitler never happened there is little doubt that Very Bad Things would have happened to the Jews of Eastern Europe in the 20th Century. Possibly perpetrated by Poles or Russians rather than Germans. But there was nothing uniquely Nazi, or even German, about wanting rid of the Jews or killing them *en masse*.

Nor was there anything uniquely Nazi, or German, about killing millions of people. Marxists do it all the time, and, as the far more than six million victims of Stalin, Mao and Pol Pot can attest, on a grand scale. Turkey not only tried systematically to exterminate all its Armenians during the First World War and did kill millions of them but makes mentioning this a criminal offence within its borders. Imagine the reaction around the world if Germany similarly made it a criminal offence to mention "The" Holocaust!

Yet Marxism and Marxists, and for that matter Turks, are not considered discredited by all this. An avowed Marxist leads one of Britain's two main political parties, a feat unlikely to be emulated by an avowed National Socialist, probably for three reasons.

Firstly, Hitler chose his victims, or some of them, badly. Russians, Chinese, Cambodians and Armenians do not control the media in the world's most powerful nation, and are not prominent, and hence powerful, across the West in numbers far beyond their proportion of the population, or indeed at all. Most of Hitler's victims were not in fact Jewish. Most were White Europeans like us, butchered for stupid, and for Europe disastrous, reasons in Poland and Russia. But this fact is little publicised. I wonder why?

Secondly, as MacDonogh points out, their dirty deeds mostly were carried out in the dark of remote obscurity. As he says "there are, for example, few revealing pictures of the Soviet camps, or of the fate of their victims". Whilst the 1945 debacle obligingly provided the highly photogenic propaganda opportunities the Western Allies found at the likes of Belsen and Buchenwald. MacDonogh describes how the latter camps were indeed eagerly seized on for propaganda purposes. Whilst observing of the officers commanding the Belsen camp that "It was hard to prove that they had done more than callously neglect their charges, as there were no gas chambers at Belsen and the prisoners had been given food, though not nearly enough."

Here his book and Douglas' perform a valuable service in bringing others' similarly dirty deeds out into the daylight. Revealing, for example, that the Poles and Czechs certainly ran camps no better than Belsen. Theirs is a counterbalance which provides perspective to the endless "Scourge of the Swastika" Holocaust/Nazi atrocity porn. A counterbalance that, I should add, is rather more careful to cite its sources and evidence its claims than much putting the case against Germany.

Finally, a reason for its persistence in this country specifically is that the "uniquely evil Nazis" myth provides the foundation myth of "modern Britain". It justifies our unprecedentedly rapid collapse from World power post-1945 as a necessary sacrifice worth making, regardless of cost, to Save the World from said evil. MacDonagh makes clear how great that sacrifice actually was: *"[Labour Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin's] passion for the British Empire would not have been popular with the Americans or the Russians. Britain, however, had far less might than the other two. Economically it was on its back: six years of war had cost a quarter of the country's pre-war wealth; its income was reduced by half; exports were just a third of what they had been, and its merchant fleet was down by 30 per cent. It had also lost 40 per cent of its markets, chiefly to the Americans. Together with these problems, the colonies were crawling with nationalists who were looked on with sympathy by the other two powers round the Russian table in Potsdam. ... The Americans were avowed enemies of colonialism and the sterling bloc, which they saw as a threat to the open world economy."*

Britain, specifically the Churchill regime in the Summer and Autumn of 1940, had decided to fight on with little or no prospect then of victory regardless of the crippling cost, even if it bankrupted Britain, rather than make the peace we had been offered on generous terms by a Germany that never wanted to fight us in the first place, had no capability to invade us, whose territorial and geopolitical ambitions lay in the direction away from us, and which was the only significant world power of the day whose war aims would not and did not include the destruction of the British Empire and Britain as a world power. From that decision much else followed – not only the diminution of our country in the world but its colonisation by its own colonies and, affecting the West generally, the rise of the suicidal ideology of Political Correctness.

If Nazi Germany was not in fact uniquely evil, the Reich was not Mordor and Hitler not Sauron, heartland of a transcendent wickedness surpassing that of all other regimes, led by the veritable Dark Lord, then that decision was folly and all this sacrifice, and much bravery shown and losses suffered by our soldiers, sailors and airmen in the succeeding half decade of war, was pointless and in vain. There was no more reason to fight on in what seemed in late 1940 a doomed lone crusade against Hitler than there was to wage a similarly self-destructive and quixotic campaign against his – certainly at least as unpleasant and mass murdering – contemporary Stalin. If so, Winston Churchill was not a hero but a traitor who sacrificed our nation to his own personal ambition, and all of post-war Britain was built on a sham and a lie. So indeed, these books implicitly but inevitably suggest, he was and it has been.

Indeed these books reveal that Germans in 1945 clearly had more reason to fight to the death than we ever had in 1940, and so their valiant and doomed fight against impossible odds to defend their homes and families from what these books graphically reveal awaited them deserves our utmost respect. One day the Soviet War Memorial in the centre of Berlin – arguably the deserved result of German crimes against their fellow European Russians, although these did not include the mass gang rape the Germans suffered in return – deserves to be matched by one to the boys, old men, women and idealistic foreign volunteers who died defending it to the last in 1945.

So these books are not just tales of awful atrocities committed long ago and far away. They are relevant to our struggle today. We need to distance ourselves from the "uniquely evil Nazi regime" smear at every level. We should ourselves move beyond any lingering sympathy with the failed and disastrous Hitler regime, because it is not merely politically advantageous but ideologically right to do so. It was a cancer on Nationalism. But that regime itself should be seen in a balanced way, no worse, if sadly often no better, than many other regimes in that era and area. It undoubtedly did many evil things. But its people suffered many too. The Germans suffered as much as anyone else. Nazi Germany was not "uniquely evil", as these books amply demonstrate.

Reviewed by Ian Freeman, Northwich, Cheshire

Distributism lost? Well maybe not...

Some in our time might think it strange that the Catholic Church, indeed **any** church, should promote a political and social ideology other than Leftist Liberalism.

Yet that is exactly what happened in the late 19th Century in relation to a political system to which many Nationalists pay lip service but few understand. I hope in this article to show where Distributism came from; its leading theorists and its place in our World today.

In essence Distributism was an attempt at forming an economic ideology in the wake of a May 1891 papal encyclical *Rerum Novarum*, which dealt with the need to ameliorate "the misery and wretchedness pressing so unjustly on the majority of the working class". *Rerum Novarum* stated the opposition of the Vatican to both unrestricted modern capitalism and to state socialism, while reaffirming the right to private property and labour unions.

Few of us – Catholic or Atheist - would disagree with the 1891 *Rerum Novarum* encyclical. A straight translation from the Latin is difficult but it means "of New Things".

According to the encyclical, which was adopted by many Right Wing Catholics at an astonishing rate (G.K Chesterton being one – and we will look at Chesterton, his brother Cecil and Hilaire Belloc later in this article), property ownership is a fundamental right, and the means of production should be spread as widely as possible, rather than being centralized under the control of the state (state capitalism/state socialism), a few individuals (plutocracy), or corporations (corporatocracy). Distributism, therefore, advocates a society marked by widespread property ownership.

Co-operative economist Race Mathews argues that such a system is key to bringing about a just social order.

Distributism has often been described in opposition to both socialism and capitalism, which distributists see as equally flawed and exploitative. Further, some distributists argue that socialism is the logical conclusion of capitalism, as capitalism's concentrated powers eventually capture the state, resulting in a form of socialism.

Cecil Chesterton (1879-1918) was an important pioneer of Distributist theory whose early death led to his contribution being overlooked by some historians who concentrate on his elder brother G.K. Chesterton and his colleague Hilaire Belloc.

Thomas Storck argues: "Both socialism and capitalism are products of the European Enlightenment and are thus modernizing and anti-traditional forces. In contrast, distributism seeks to subordinate economic activity to human life as a whole, to our spiritual life, our intellectual life, our family life." A few distributists were influenced by the economic ideas of Proudhon and his mutualist economic theory.

Some have seen it more as an aspiration, which has been successfully realised in the short term by commitment to the principles of subsidiarity and solidarity (these being built into financially independent local cooperatives and small family businesses), though proponents also cite such periods as the Middle Ages as examples of the historical long-term viability of distributism.

Particularly influential in the development of distributist theory were Catholic authors G. K. Chesterton and Hilaire Belloc, the 'Chesterbelloc', two of distributism's earliest and strongest proponents. The truth is with the Chesterbelloc phenomenon is that sadly it excludes Chesterton's brother Cecil.

Cecil was an early adopter of Distributist ideals but tragically died of kidney disease aged only 39 a few weeks after the end of the First World War, having been wounded three times on the Western Front and refusing to leave his post until the Armistice. Cecil however did leave behind him a fairly large body of work (including some exquisite poetry), and he should rightly have a place among the pioneers of Distributist philosophy. Distributism also caught the imagination of the monetary reformers of Social Credit and one could argue that it is from the melding together of these two theories that the Corporate State will naturally emerge.

Social Credit theory takes back control of the Nation's money supply from the usurious Capitalist bankers (Globalists in a word) and returns power back to the Nation, nationalizing the banks in the process. That then leaves the field open for Distributism to put down its roots and I think that slowly the Corporate State would or rather will emerge.

Chesterton (G.K) produced three works which are a cornerstone of Distributist ideals – *What's Wrong with the World*, *The Outline of Sanity*, and *Utopia of Usurers and Other Essays*. They are all in print and Amazon stock them. (Amazon would not survive in a Distributist Britain!)

NB: Some readers may not be aware that A.K Chesterton one of the principal founders of the National Front was second cousin to G.K. – though to my knowledge A.K Chesterton never wrote nor expounded a great deal on the Corporate State after his political divorce from Oswald Mosley in 1938.

Joseph Hilaire Pierre René Belloc was an Anglo-French writer and historian. He was one of the most prolific writers in England during the early twentieth century. He was known as a writer, orator, poet, sailor, satirist, man of letters, soldier and political activist. He was a dual citizen of both France and Britain though much like his political twin GK he was no lover of Germany or National Socialism.

I think that is unfair of both men as National Socialist Germany incorporated many Distributist ideals such as elevation of the German peasantry, the expulsion of a people to whom usury is a second skin (!) and the German 'Blood and Soil' programme of the National Socialist minister Walther Darré.

I am not claiming Germany was a Corporate State (though Italy certainly was) but geared to a war economy and fighting for its existence for six years of its thirteen years existence, a victorious Germany would probably heralded in a Corporate State in some form.

Distributism was shaped initially in Great Britain by Hilaire Belloc, G. K. Chesterton, Cecil Chesterton, Vincent McNabb, and Arthur Penty. The movement arose as a response to the perceived twin evils of communism and unrestricted capitalism. Two complementary traditions of European thought deeply influenced distributist writings: Thomism, restored to prominence under Pope Leo XIII, and the anti-Whig medievalism of late-eighteenth and nineteenth-century British cultural conservatives such as Cobbett, Coleridge, Ruskin, and Newman.

Distributist ideas entered into North America chiefly through the works of the English distributists and the growing influence of Roman Catholic social teaching in political and economic thought. The American Herbert Agar, as London correspondent for the *Louisville Courier-Journal* and a regular columnist for the *American Review*, became a close literary friend to Chesterton and gave public prominence to distributism. While distributist ideas enjoyed broadening circulation in the 1930s and early '40s, the most successful American distributists in the early twentieth century were Catholics such as Peter Maurin and members of the original Catholic Worker movement, Graham Walker and the New England Distributist League, and Virgil Michel, as well as those associated with the National Catholic Rural Life Conference.

Distributist ideas were propagated between the wars in G.K. Chesterton's eponymous weekly magazine published from 1925 until his death in 1936.

The distributists were among the first individuals to identify the destruction of the countryside and erosion of the agrarian life as a wider social problem to be confronted through a posture of localist self-reliance. In the cities, American distributists were prominent in the fight to prevent unions from embracing communism, while simultaneously working to safeguard workers from the predatory conditions of industrial and urban existence. In the face of the socialist tendencies of the unions and the collusion of government and big business, the urban distributists championed smaller entrepreneurial enterprises and the creation of worker shareholding associations.

Though never more than a thousand strong in Britain in the 1930s, the Distributists never fully engaged in the political arena and spend much of their time in a coffee club atmosphere of weekly discussions where they were just preaching to the converted (don't we all know THAT feeling!?)

The newspaper of Chesterton *G.K's Weekly* was their main propaganda outlet and it was continually running at a loss, being chiefly supported by a handful of dedicated Distributist believers, none of them rich men.

In the Britain of the 1930s, the 'neither Socialist nor Capitalist' doctrine might well have appealed to enough voters to get a MP elected – considering that the Communist Party of Great Britain had an MP throughout the '30s and '40s (an Anglo-Indian named Shapurji Dorabji Saklatvala) and he was a fountainhead in Parliament getting Stalinism written into the pages of *Hansard*.

The Distributists with an MP would have been a different force altogether !

This failure to elevate their nascent movement into a National one eventually doomed both Distributism and the Greenshirt Social Credit Movement to the dusty tomes of political literature. To my knowledge there is no equivalent in Britain today.

I think that Distributism would sit quite comfortably within a modern White Nationalist Movement in Britain and speaking for myself, I believe that the creation of a Corporate State built on the twin pillars of Distributist and Social Credit theory should form the basis of a truly revolutionary White Nationalist manifesto.

Where that Party may come from is another matter and fertile ground for any number of articles.....

Eddy Morrison, Leeds, Yorkshire

Old Poet's Corner

Eddy Morrison writes: As a White Nationalist poet of some standing (who am I kidding?), I think readers should be treated to my favourite poem by G.K. Chesterton particularly as it echoes his belief system in an Old England seemingly lost for good.....

The Rolling English Road

Before the Roman came to Rye or out to Severn strode,
The rolling English drunkard made the rolling English road.
A reeling road, a rolling road, that rambles round the shire,
And after him the parson ran, the sexton and the squire;
A merry road, a mazy road, and such as we did tread
The night we went to Birmingham by way of Beachy Head.

I knew no harm of Bonaparte and plenty of the Squire,
And for to fight the Frenchman I did not much desire;
But I did bash their baggonets because they came arrayed
To straighten out the crooked road an English drunkard made,
Where you and I went down the lane with ale-mugs in our hands,
The night we went to Glastonbury by way of Goodwin Sands.

His sins they were forgiven him; or why do flowers run
Behind him; and the hedges all strengthening in the sun?
The wild thing went from left to right and knew not which was which,
But the wild rose was above him when they found him in the ditch.
God pardon us, nor harden us; we did not see so clear
The night we went to Bannockburn by way of Brighton Pier.

My friends, we will not go again or ape an ancient rage,
Or stretch the folly of our youth to be the shame of age,
But walk with clearer eyes and ears this path that wandereth,
And see undrugged in evening light the decent inn of death;
For there is good news yet to hear and fine things to be seen,
Before we go to Paradise by way of Kensal Green.

G.K. CHESTERTON, 1913

G.K. Chesterton (1874-1936)

Letters From Readers

Sir – John Tyndall's *Spearhead* magazine was one of the best racial nationalist publications ever published and recently I took great pleasure in reading my large collection going back over twenty years. What we have with *Spearhead* is a very truthful and intelligent view of political history dating back over the last few decades.

I find reading *Spearhead* is relaxing and still very informative and it's really fascinating to see the editor John Tyndall's outlook on current affairs, his understanding of our rules, mindset and solutions he gave have that are still proving to be correct, all this written with a brilliant command of the English language.

Tyndall wrote about issues that mattered to him and events in southern Africa came to trouble him. The front cover of Issue 306, August 1994 pictured impoverished Africans in Rwanda and asked if South Africa was going the same way? Today and with the beauty of hindsight it's now obvious that the global powers of the time could not let their new South Africa fall apart and a great international effort and support was given to Nelson Mandela's ANC government. Trade embargos were lifted and new investment poured in, all this along with South Africa's natural resources of mineral wealth and being a major stop-off port for global shipping. How could the new SA fail?

With a population of only 55 million, South Africa – the Rainbow nation – should by now be a first-world nation. Tyndall wrote on this subject over twenty years ago making the point that white rule in southern Africa was the only answer and his writings coincided with a newspaper report last December in *The Times* with the heading, 'Power cuts bring years of darkness to South Africa'.

The article said the government has imposed rolling power cuts that are due to last two years and the report went onto explain the threat posed by power cuts to one of Africa's most industrialised economies. The report also stated that the economy's growth for the year ahead is expected to be less than 1%. We were told for years the old apartheid system of SA was unfair and cruel and a new South Africa would be one of fairness and economic freedom where people would be liberated.

Today a great many black South Africans still live in shanty towns and I asked myself could the old system of white rule have delivered a better standard of living for the black population by now? I think so, and Tyndall's writings of all those years ago are proving to be correct.

It was an eye-opener to reread *Spearhead* Issue 360 published in 1999 because one forgets points of great interest. Tyndall wrote that *The Guardian* newspaper had found from official papers released by the Public Records Office that Second World War hero Field Marshal Montgomery believed in White rule for Africa against black communist expansion.

Spearhead defended Montgomery after this "exposure" by the liberal *Guardian* and was likely to be the only magazine in Great Britain to do so. Tyndall wrote an excellent piece supporting Montgomery with a sound argument written in the best of English language.

Tyndall often wrote on southern Africa, the welfare of British troops and his concerns for British youth. These were the kind of subjects which mattered to him. I miss his *Spearhead* and his writings, but now he is gone we still have an intelligent and truthful reference to the past, a record of the history of South Africa's decline and a wealth of knowledge on a wide range of other topics. Thanks to JT.

Yours for Race and Nation,

Austin Stonham, Manchester, England

Sir – Just a final word (I hope!) on the Atheist - White Nationalist debate.

I have absolutely nothing against Christians or Christianity and I respect the religious right of Nationalists to believe or not in the existence of a Creator and the literal interpretation of the Bible.

We can ill afford to let religion divide the Cause of White Nationalism. I hope that clarifies my own position – a tolerance for White people to decide what religion they wish to be part of, from Pagan to Odinist and all the variations of Christianity. It is a great pity that religious leaders such as the Pope and the Archbishop of Canterbury are actively supporting the Globalists' multi-racialist agenda.

On another related subject. I am currently reading the book *Sapiens* by Dr. Yuval Noah Harari. He's a lecturer at the University of Jerusalem and there is even a plug for the book from Bill Gates, High Priest of the Libertards.

With such an unpromising start I expected all the usual "Race is a Social Construct" lie. However Harari is more complex than that and more honest too.

When he says he's unsure of the facts he gives various versions. This letter is not a review of *Sapiens*, however raised in one of the early chapters "How did the Aborigines settle Australia?"

The straight walk from Africa doesn't work because by that point Australia had, due to Continental Drift, moved thousands of miles from Africa.

The earliest known evidence for aboriginal occupation of Australia is around 45,000 years old. Still a drip in the Evolutionary Process.

The other theory and a little more believable is that they crossed from one of the Indonesian islands – much nearer but still a large step.

So did the Aborigines stem from the South Asians of the Indonesian archipelago? If so why do they look so completely different?

On seeing the first English ships entering the bay of what now is Sydney, the local Abos were horrified and thought (much as the Aztecs did) that they were winged sea-monsters!

If we accept that the Aborigines made their way over the short straits from Indonesia to Australia then why have they no record or memory of sailing or shipping in general. The most they have ever produced is a very primitive canoe.

How does a whole Race of people forget how to sail? Where's Thor Heyerdahl when you need him! My own conclusion which I published in *White Voice* over three issues under the title of "Racial Realities in the New Millennium" proposes that the Aborigines of Australia are not strictly speaking *Homo sapiens*.

If they are a different species they deserve the name *Homo australis*, but if as DNA suggests they have Sapiens DNA (along with a list of other interesting genetic material), then the Aborigines are a sub-species of *Homo sapiens* and the correct name for them is *Homo sapiens australis*. When the Whiteman arrived to settle the island Continent properly, he was certainly not stunned by any towering culture built by the Abos in the (estimated) 45,000 years they had lived in Australia!

For Race and Nation,

Eddy Morrison, Leeds, Yorkshire

Sir – As a UK nationalist, I believe that 99% of my time and energy should be spent on UK affairs. Spending time on the USA and pre-war Germany is diverting effort from what matters – the UK. The undoubted development of the theory of nationalism in Germany pre-war is not what the UK electorate understands by 'Nazism'. They see Nazism as Hitlerism and not nationalism. They see Hitlerism as being a cruel, one-man, military dictatorship bent on war. Hitlerism bad, nationalism

good! In my opinion there is a confusion between the two even within the movement. Talking about and publishing articles about pre-war Germany are harmful and hinder recruitment to the cause. One must mention, in particular, the people (revisionists) who spend much time on disputing how many Jews Hitler's boys knocked off – a lot.

Yours sincerely,

Mike Easter, Kent, England

Sir – George Lincoln Rockwell once said that if we would step up our activity we could panic the enemy and cause the enemy to speed up their timetable and being in a hurry they could screw up, miscalculate and thus awaken the rest of our people in a big hurry! Sort of like dropping the cookie jar and the sudden noise awakens somebody. Well the enemy – the system – knows that Whites are getting really fed up with the anti-White guilt trips, the promotion of sexual degeneracy and transgender freaks, the flooding of their country with hostile alien garbage and coddling degenerates at our expense! And that my friends is why the various governments, media and clergy are stepping up the invasion and the brainwashing and trying to ban opposition! It is our moral obligation to increase our activism even more! We cannot afford to hunker down and out of cowardice let our neighbors and nations be reduced to one big open running sewer! 2019-2020 is going to be jam packed with turmoil chaos, anger and massive civil unrest which we can benefit from because it will force huge numbers of people to realize that our governments, media, clergy and celebrities are our enemies! No more settling for less! PRO WHITE ALL THE WAY!

Yours sincerely,

John D. Alder, Port Saint Lucie, Florida

Sir – I was dismayed to be referred by Eddy Morrison (*H&D*, letters, March-April 2019) as someone who "lives and breathes Conspiracy theory in the same way David Icke does", for which claim there is no justification. While I can understand his annoyance at being associated with Aleister Crowley by Milton Ellis, both seem to assume that writing about a subject in this instance is the same as a recommendation.

In the case of my book *The Occult & Subversive Movements*, I referred to Crowley, as I did Rudolf Steiner and Guenon, as someone with first-hand insights, not as a recommendation for the formation of a National Crowley Front.

The book is after all a critique of these movements stemming largely from Freemasonry, against which Mr. Morrison's role model, Arnold Leese often wrote. The book has endorsements from several leading scholars in the field, and relies on primary sources. It considers the rise and influence of secret societies as a sociological development that emerges during certain eras.

As for "living and breathing conspiracy theory" this is a bizarre assumption. My books often "follow the money trail". Whether something is a "conspiracy" or just good business planning, is a moot point; the outcome amounts to the same; it is called globalization in its present form and includes multiculturalism and immigration agendas aimed at breaking down organic bonds and forming a global market place/factory with the free flow of labour, capital and technology. It is what the global corporations call an 'inclusive economy' and what the Left calls an 'inclusive society'. I am sure that this late in the day, Mr. Morrison understands such matters?

Plutocrats such as Soros, Rockefeller and Goldman Sachs rise to power not as the result of a 'conspiracy' (or whatever one wants to call corporate planning), which is a symptom, but by breakdown of the social organism that allows money to transcend tradition in a certain epoch of a civilisation; which is a cause. Hence, my perspective is Spenglerian rather than Ickean, although one might well wonder about the reptilian look that certain of these plutocrats seem to get in their old age.

Yours sincerely,

Dr. Kerry Bolton, Paraparaumu Beach, New Zealand.

Sir – It is noticeable the *H&D* editorship will on occasion refer to some nationalist group as "Islam Obsessive", for example Geert Wilders' Party For Freedom. The implication could be that there are undoubtedly other concerns at least if not more important.

It could further be argued that the threat Islam represents is merely the symptom of other factors, such as the collusion of the liberal-left in advancing the religion as a "wrecking ball" to transform or destroy western civilization. No doubt "playing with fire" may end badly as the world of progressive politics is currently in conflict with Islam's traditional teachings as seen in some schools in Birmingham and Manchester.

However, notwithstanding all the other concerns, including the consequences of mass immigration, miscegenation and the promotion of Cultural Marxism, Islam represents a legitimate existential threat in its own right.

Since its inception, Islam has been at war with its neighbours and within a short period had conquered the whole of the Arabian Peninsula, north Africa, and by 730 AD nearly the whole of the Iberian Peninsula. It was only due to Charles Martel's defeat of the Moors at Tours in 732 AD which prevented their advance northwards through France. However relentless attacks continued on Italy, Greece and Sicily as Western Civilization remained threatened.

Later the Muslim threat came from the Turkish Ottomans rather than North Africa culminating in the fall of Constantinople in 1453. The tide only started turning after the reconquest of Spain in 1492 and later following the defeat of the Ottomans outside the Gates Of Vienna in 1683.

Now Western Europe has a large population of adherents of Islam and perhaps in view of its bloody history, the threat it poses is given legitimate prominence.

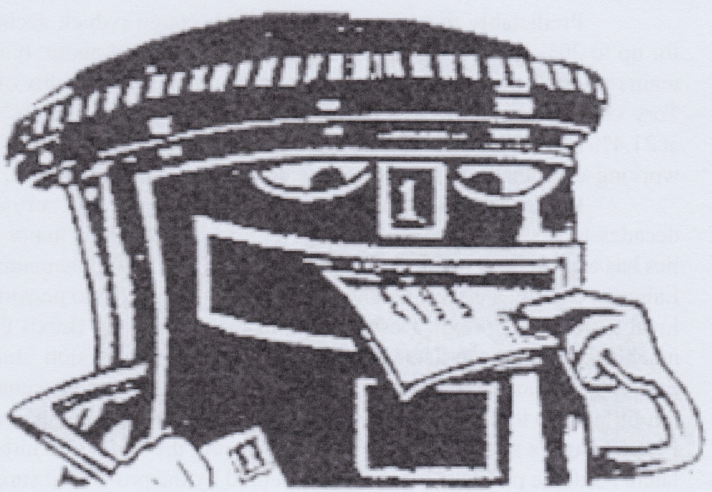
Best wishes

Alec Suchi, Bradford, West Yorkshire

Peter Rushton replies: Many of the issues Mr Suchi raises were discussed in October 2010 as an H&D *Debate between Steve Brady and myself published in Issue 42 under the title 'Is Islam a Threat to the West?' Politics has moved on in various ways during the intervening eight or nine years, but related questions will be discussed in my forthcoming review of Kerry Bolton's new book* Zionism, Islam and the West. *This will appear in* H&D *92 in a couple of months' time.*

I'm not entirely convinced that the history of Islam is any more bloody than the history of Christianity or (especially allowing for differences of scale) the history of Judaism. Electoral pluses and minuses related to 'Islamo-obsession' can be deduced from my articles in the present H&D *recording and analysing election results across Europe, including the demise of Geert Wilders' Dutch party referred to by Mr Suchi.*

As for the broader issues – please buy our next edition!

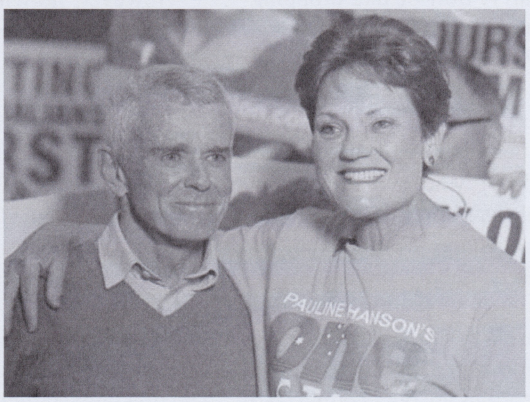


Movement News Update

Following the Brexit Party landslide in the May 2019 European Parliamentary elections (see pages 3-5), all eyes were on a parliamentary by-election in **Peterborough** on June 6th. This followed the jailing of Labour MP Fiona Onasanya, a solicitor of Nigerian ancestry who was convicted of perverting the course of justice, after lying to police to avoid prosecution for a driving offence. Ms Onasanya's three-month prison sentence was insufficient to trigger an automatic expulsion from Parliament, but it provided grounds for the first successful 'recall petition', a U.S.-style procedure introduced into UK law in 2015, by which a by-election could in certain circumstances be triggered if more than 10% of Peterborough's electorate signed a petition within a six-week period.

In the event 27.6% of Peterborough's electorate signed the petition and Onasanya's seat was declared vacant. (She had already been suspended from the Labour Party and unsurprisingly did not take up her right to refight the by-election.)

Over the years Peterborough has had several excellent nationalist activists (including the late Joe Gould whose funeral in the Peterborough suburb of Warmington I attended in 2013). However it has never been particularly fertile territory for nationalist election campaigns. Richard Heaton polled 0.5% for the BNP here in 1992; and Terry Blackham 2.3% for the National Front in 2005, but it was no surprise to see racial nationalists absent from the by-election ballot paper.



Newly elected One Nation Senator Malcolm Roberts with his party leader Pauline Hanson: their vote increased at the Australian federal election.

Long before polling day the Brexit Party had become hot favourites to win Peterborough, indeed by eve of poll bookies had more or less decided that Farage's candidate – multi-millionaire businessman Mike Greene – was going to become the new party's first MP. Yet the ballot boxes told a different story. Farage disappeared from the count without facing television cameras, unwilling to explain failure (albeit narrow) so soon after his stunning success at the Euros.

Labour's Lisa Forbes, a Corbynista trade union official who had faced now-common allegations of online 'anti-semitism', defeated Greene by 683 votes, in numerical terms a slightly higher majority than her predecessor had won over the Tories in 2017, though of course Labour's percentage vote declined markedly.

Brexit Party candidate Greene polled 9,801 votes (28.9%). A crowded field of minor candidates (including John Whitby from the rump of Farage's old party UKIP) polled just over 2% between them, not quite enough even in theory to have given the Brexit Party victory even if these parties had not stood and every single one of their backers had chosen the Brexit Party.

Predictably the Asian vote in Peterborough (which accounts for up to 20% of the electorate) turned out heavily for Labour, but the main reasons for Mr Greene's defeat were the unexpected solidity of the Tory vote (after collapsing at the Euros, this held up surprisingly well at 21.4% in the by-election), and the Brexit Party's failure to turn White working-class disillusionment with mainstream politics into votes.

Part of the problem is organisational. Due to Peterborough's decades-long status as a key Lab-Con marginal, each of the major parties has experienced organisers in this part of England, supplemented in Labour's case by a committed and efficient far-left machine personally loyal to Jeremy Corbyn. Despite significant funding, the Brexit Party machine remains top-heavy, with Farage touring television studios backed by a team of tech-savvy kids working their Facebook accounts, but little or no local knowledge and an ineffective ground campaign on Peterborough's streets. We might also be seeing the fruits of a hitherto latent strategic problem for Farage, obscured by the pro-Brexit surge at the Euro-elections.

Setting aside distracting oddities such as North West lead candidate Claire Fox (a lifelong Marxist), the vast majority of Farage's candidates and key Brexit Party officials are wedded to an ultra-Thatcherite ideology of tax cuts, reductions in government spending (including welfare), further privatisation of state assets and services, and in many cases a 21st century version of Ayn Rand libertarianism.

However, many core voters to whom a British populist movement must appeal are formerly tribal Labour voters in White working class communities who are instinctively hostile to City of London 'spivs' and suspicious of the profit motive being introduced into Britain's health, welfare or education systems. It might be a good idea for Farage to suppress his neo-Thatcherite instincts at the next parliamentary by-election, and select a local trade unionist or an ex-Labour politician rather than yet another tycoon as Brexit's standardbearer.

So far the Brexit Party has shown no interest in contesting local elections – perhaps because it would present too awkward a challenge should the party succeed in gaining control of a local council and thus become responsible actually for running local services rather than criticising the political establishment. Several local by-elections took place in recent week, including the usual handful of 'countermanded polls' postponed from the main local elections in early May following the death of a candidate. UKIP's weakness was demonstrated in Ross North ward, **Herefordshire**, where after the death of their original candidate the party was unable to find a replacement for the postponed election on June 6th.

On May 30th Brockhurst ward, **Gosport**, was contested by the British Union & Sovereignty Party – which supports the constitutional integrity of the United Kingdom and is mainly based among Scottish Loyalists but has a few activists in England. BUSP candidate Simon Bellord – who had previously been Tory candidate for this same ward in 2018 – polled 165 votes (17.4%), pushing Labour into fourth place.

Three contests on June 20th gave UKIP an opportunity to make some impact in the Brexit Party's absence, but the dying party failed to take advantage, polling 68 votes - 2.2% in Cannon Hill ward, **Merton** (down from 3.6%); 41 votes - 4.5% in Whippingham & Osborne ward, **Isle of Wight**; and 148 votes - 7.3% in Walkden South, **Salford** (down from 20.1% in 2014 - the last time they fought it).

Australia's federal election on May 18th produced another remarkable comeback for the anti-immigration One Nation Party led by Pauline Hanson. Preliminary results showed that One Nation had polled almost 400,000 votes (3.0%) across Australia for the House of Representatives, up from 1.3% at the previous federal election in July 2016. The rival Australia First Party led by Jim Saleam managed 6,095 votes (0.05%).

In Hanson's home state of Queensland her party's House vote was 8.9%, up from 5.2% in 2016. Their best result was in the Flynn division of Queensland where Sharon Lohse finished third with 19.6%. As usual only half the Senate seats were up for election: here One Nation polled 668,345 votes (5.4%), up from 4.3% in 2016. Pauline Hanson's Senate seat was not up for re-election since she was elected to a full six-year term in 2016. One Nation retained a second senator after their Queensland list polled 10.3% this year (up from 9.2% in 2016).

This second Senate seat had a complicated history. Originally held by Malcolm Roberts, who was second to Hanson on the One Nation slate in 2016, this seat passed to number three candidate Fraser Anning in 2017 after Roberts was ruled ineligible due to dual British-Australian citizenship. As has so often been the case with Ms Hanson's colleagues, Anning soon fell out with his leader and sat as an independent, before joining the populist Katter's Australian Party for a few months, then eventually setting up his own hardline anti-immigration party.

Anning attracted worldwide publicity for his speeches calling for the resumption of the 'White Australia' policy, but up against both

One Nation and Katter's Party he finished in a distant ninth place this year with 1.3%. The seat returned to One Nation, so Malcolm Roberts returns to the Senate, having now renounced his British citizenship to comply with Australian law.

Denmark's general election on June 5th confirmed the drastic decline in support for the Danish People's Party (*Dansk Folkeparti* – DF). Mainly identified with anti-Islam campaigns, the DF's ideological roots are on the centre-left in terms of economic and welfare policies (unlike some other anti-Islam parties such as UKIP and the Dutch Freedom Party that are economically conservative).

As with many populist parties, the DF suffered from being associated with the party of government. Since 2015 Denmark has been governed by a coalition of conservative and centrist parties, with the DF in the awkward position of giving support to this coalition in parliament without actually having government ministers themselves. This government brought in some DF policies, such as a ban on wearing the Muslim full-face veil in public, but the DF faced challenges by parties to their right, including the even more anti-immigration New Right party (that is also economically conservative in contrast to the DF), and a party with the self-explanatory name 'Hard Line' (*Stram Kurs*) founded by controversial lawyer and anti-Islam activist Rasmus Paludan.

Faced by the multiple challenges of these two more radical anti-immigration parties, plus a broader electoral swing to the left, DF support fell from 21.1% to 8.7% and they lost 21 of their 37 seats. 'Hard Line' polled 1.8%, falling just below the 2% threshold required to elect MPs, while the New Right managed 2.4%, gaining four seats. The new government will be a coalition of socialists and greens after the main socialist party adopted an anti-immigration policy.

Convicted 'terrorist' Jack Renshaw (*above right with former BNP leader Nick Griffin*) has been given a life sentence with a minimum recommendation of 20 years.

Two high profile conferences were held in the **USA** during spring and early summer 2019. The latest American Renaissance Conference was hosted by Jared Taylor from May 17th to 19th at what has become the regular AmRen venue – Montgomery Bell State Park near Nashville, Tennessee. Speakers included John Morgan of CounterCurrents, former editor-in-chief of Arktos; and French New Right intellectual Jean-Yves Le Gallou.

Six weeks later from June 28th to 30th the same venue was used for a 'Nationalist Solutions Conference' sponsored jointly by the American Freedom Party and the Council of Conservative Citizens. Speakers included Dr Tom Sunic, Dr Kevin MacDonald, Dr David Duke, Earl Holt from CofCC and Bill Johnson from AFP.

An official British Army document leaked to the press in late May 2019 warned officers how to spot "Extreme Right Wing (XRW)" tendencies among soldiers. "Indicators" of such tendencies included soldiers who "describe themselves as 'Patriots'"; or who "claim that immigration is the root of injustices against vulnerable people (e.g. old age pensioners, veterans)"; or who "make generalisations about Muslims and Jews"; or even "refer to Political Correctness as some left wing or communist plot". This paranoid attempt at official political indoctrination was drawn up by the Ministry of Defence in late 2017 after several servicemen were arrested for involvement with the 'far right terrorist' organisation National Action. Since NA was banned under the Terrorism Act in December 2016, several of its members and alleged members have been tried for a variety of offences, mainly concerned with mere membership of a proscribed group.

Despite the expenditure of millions of pounds and endless investigations, no evidence of meaningful 'terrorist' conspiracy in the normal sense of the word has been uncovered. The highest profile case involved Jack Renshaw, who during the Nick Griffin era was a BNP Youth organiser and stood as a BNP candidate in a Blackpool council by-election in October 2014. Renshaw was convicted of preparing an act of terrorism and making a threat to kill: he had admitted these offences, which amounted to little more than alcohol-fuelled fantasies of murdering his local MP and a police officer. At both his original Old Bailey trial and a retrial, juries refused to convict Renshaw of terrorist conspiracy, and refused to convict any other NA activists of conspiring with him in relation to the murder threats. The whole thing was a crazy and unrealistic 'plan' by Renshaw acting alone, but professional 'anti-fascists' – and now it seems the highest echelon of the British Army – have conjured images of a sinister terrorist conspiracy by 'far right extremists'.

These same professional and lavishly funded 'anti-fascists' now pretend that the National Action trials were some sort of great triumph for their strategy of cultivating informants, often semi-literate young men with various personal problems. In fact the Old Bailey trial was such a disaster for these 'anti-fascists' that the MP targeted by Mr Renshaw has called for a change in the law so that terrorist trials are not heard by a jury. This would be an extension to England of the emergency 'Diplock court' system developed for Northern Ireland during the war against serious IRA terrorism, where trials were conducted by judges sitting without juries.

Oldham-based Baptist pastor and left-wing activist Stephen Kneale courageously rejected these calls for the system to be fixed in favour of convictions, writing on his blog:

"I can fully understand Cooper's desire to achieve a satisfactory conviction and sentence (as she judges it). But it is troubling that she can suggest the use of Diplock courts as a result of her experience. Even in cases of terrorism, fair trials should be undertaken and this includes having an impartial jury weigh the evidence set before them...

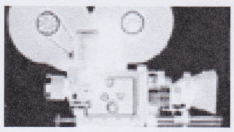
"Trial by jury is one of the long established rights codified in Magna Carta. To sweep away such provisions should take a great deal more than one MP standing up, albeit following a particularly difficult and traumatic time, and receiving a round of applause in the House of Commons. And, of course, Diplock trials are not going to be introduced merely as a result of that. But it is possible for the Home Secretary to introduce them and this is the point being pressed."

I experienced the consequences of this 'far right terrorism' hysteria firsthand on May 8th when I was detained under Schedule 7 of the Terrorism Act on arrival at London Stansted Airport, following a flight from Düsseldorf. *H&D*'s editor Mark Cotterill had previously been questioned under the same 'anti-terrorist' provision – once on return from Mexico in 2009 and once on return from Australia in 2014.

Schedule 7 has been in place since 2000 and is an extraordinary provision allowing border security to stop, search and interrogate anyone entering the UK – even native-born UK citizens without any criminal record, such as myself – without any grounds for suspicion. In cases such as Mr Cotterill and myself these are in effect politically motivated 'fishing expeditions'. My computer, phone and Ipod were confiscated and searched, and I was held for almost five hours until 11.30 pm. Questions ranged across a wide range of my entirely legitimate political activity – in fact the first question was "What have you been researching at the National Archives"! Later questions included: "What is your opinion about the 'Holocaust'?" In a later edition of *H&D* I shall explore the implications of these politically motivated detentions, and give further details of my interrogation.

H&D understands that former BNP leader Nick Griffin is planning to launch a new political movement in September this year, which will be the 20th anniversary of his election as BNP leader (a position he was forced to relinquish in 2014). Likely allies of Griffin in this venture include former London BNP organiser Steve Squire; former London mayoral candidate, Uruguayan-born Carlos Cortiglia; the controversial part-Indian former UKIP candidate Jack Sen and his right-hand man, Carl Mason (Worcester); and former Salford BNP organiser Eddy O'Sullivan.

Peter Rushton, Manchester, England

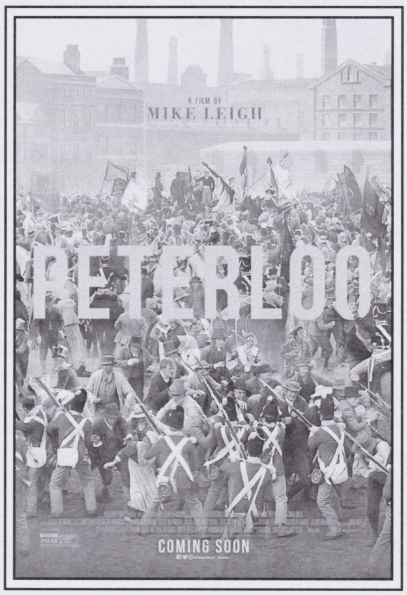


Movie Review – *Peterloo*

Released UK – April 2019 (UK), Distributed by Entertainment One, Directed by Mike Leigh; Rated: Produced by Georgina Lowe, PG-13; Running time: 153 minutes.

As I'm both an English political history buff, and an honorary Lancastrian (well I've lived in the Red Rose county for almost twenty years – right) I was interested in seeing Mike Leigh's new movie *Peterloo*, which is set in nineteenth century Manchester (about an hour away from the *H&D* office in Preston). However, sadly the movie was (again) not shown on any of my local Cinemas, so I had to watch on a DVD, provided by one of our loyal subscribers in Ulster – thank you. I'm sure it would have been better on the big screen, but at least I get to see it.

The movie starts many miles from Manchester, near the small town of Waterloo, in Belgium, which was then part of the just-established United Kingdom of the Netherlands. The date is June 18th 1815, and the famous Battle of Waterloo is drawing to a close. Joseph (David Moorst), a young bugler in Wellington's army, bewildered and traumatized from the battle, returns home to Manchester after the war. But not to a land fit for heroes. As Joseph hopelessly looks for work, Leigh dramatizes the poverty and oppression that pushed the English working class to demand the right to vote.



Leigh's bland images are solely illustrative, and his loving depiction of the Manchester workers might embarrass a Soviet-era propagandist; he seems so stirred by their speeches that he forgets to craft characters, so outraged by injustices it seems that he loses sight of the history.

Peterloo is both Leigh's most ambitious and least successful effort in quite some time. A retelling of the events and political arguments that led to an obscure, but bloody and avoidable, early 19th Century massacre of working class Englishmen and women at the hands of government officials acting on behalf of the wealthy landowners and elites.

Peterloo is a movie that has a great love for language (the Lancashire accents and the dialect are really great) and social activism that gets bogged down by the usually economical Leigh letting his epic get away from him on set and in the editing room. Leigh's latest isn't another masterpiece or even a very good motion picture from a filmmaker most cinephiles and critics laud as one of the best living artists today. Instead, *Peterloo* is an okay and almost forgivably mediocre movie that would be a lot more impactful by trimming half an hour or so of repetitive, bludgeoning, superfluous material from its unnecessarily elephantine 154 minute running time.

However, back to the story. Not long after the Battle of Waterloo the wealthy landowners in the British parliament were rewarding "Wellington's victory" with a large cash payment of £750,000 (worth about £65m today). This was gained from the taxation of the poor, and a class war was brewing in the north west.

In the impoverished, working class community of Manchester, which didn't have a single representative in parliament, men and women of the citizenry began planning a pro-Democracy rally and demonstration against their unjust taxation to be held on August 16th, 1819 at St. Peter's Field, in the centre of Manchester.

The 60,000 strong rally (which attracted support from all over the north-west) was attacked first by the Manchester and Salford Yeomanry working on behalf of worried landowners (who viewed pleas for suffrage as a sickness sweeping the country), and then by the regular army – The 15th Hussars – who were summoned by the magistrate, Mr Hulton, to disperse the crowd, after the Yeomanry lost control. Between them they killed eighteen of their own fellow Englishmen (including women, children and even a baby) and injured hundreds more.

Not long after establishing a handful of characters that could potentially be major parts of his story – including John Byng (Alastair Mackenzie), a reassigned military general sent by the Home Secretary to keep an eye on Manchester; Oliver, a duplicitous spy (Stephen Wight); Mary, the head of the Female Reform Society (Rachel Finnegan); and Samuel Bamford (Neil Bell) a true revolutionary who's willing to fight for freedom at any cost; ridiculously highfalutin members of the aristocracy who cover for their own shortcomings with bluster and ignorance; a trio of cartoonishly evil judges who sentence commoners who committed the slightest acts of theft to egregious punishments – it becomes clear that Leigh doesn't particularly care about establishing any of them outside the broadest and most anecdotal strokes. *Peterloo* uses its human characters as chess pieces in a larger love letter to the nature and form of rhetoric.

Even before the great orator Henry Hunt (Rory Kinnear) arrives in Manchester, *Peterloo* has dispensed with far more redundant and aggrandisingly long speeches about the importance of liberty and freedom than any single movie could credibly hold. It's not that these speeches are badly written, strikingly performed by the cast of little known character actors, or not evocative of the time and place where they were given in history, but rather that there are too many of them.

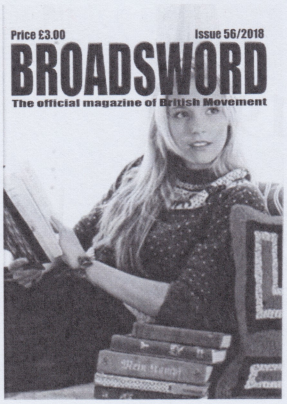
It's understandable that Leigh wants to take viewers back to a time where words and their passionate delivery actually meant something more than they do today. And to be honest Henry Hunt's final speech was amazing. It was very nationalistic and he reminded me of John Tyndall. At the same time, without building up the characters to invest in their fight beyond hoping that they survive the historical event we all know is coming, these words are more indulgent than impactful. It's a frustrating and misguided choice from a filmmaker who rarely minces words in his scripts. Over half the movie is comprised of lengthy speeches and conversations, with some scenes talking about the exact same issues without moving the movie along. As I mentioned before, a sizeable chunk of *Peterloo* could be excised and nothing would be damaged in terms of the movie's message.

And it is an admirable and timely message. Now more than ever White people need to be reminded that they need to fight for their voices to be heard and to stand up to oppressive, elitist, out of touch, corrupt politicians who stay in office just to get rich and stay rich (at our expense). We may now all be able to vote, but the events that happened in St. Peter's Field should be a reminder to White people that 'the state' will if necessary use the full force of its army to crush us if it feels threatened by us.

These conversations are still happening, and part of me thinks that Leigh's rigorous, wordy approach here is in service of drilling those points home and throwing subtlety to the wind in the process. There's something invigorating and certainly impassioned about such an approach, but it doesn't make *Peterloo* any less of a well-intentioned movie to sit through. So if you can get hold of a copy on DVD, watch it as it's a part of our recent history.

Reviewed by Mark Cotterill, Preston, Lancashire

Renowned orator Henry Hunt (Rory Kinnear) takes the stage in Manchester before the Peterloo massacre.



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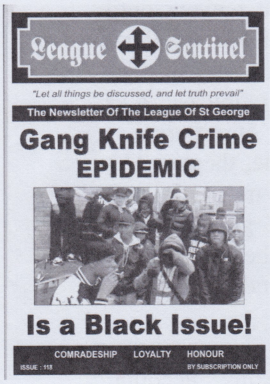

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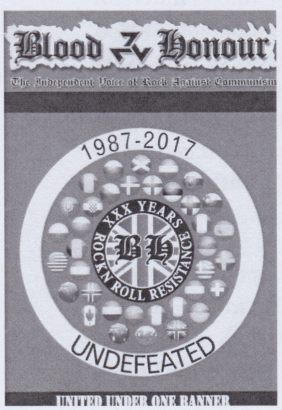

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H&D Subscribers Update – July 2019.

Forgotten British Heroes Campaign event: Saturday 27th July 2019: A major event will take place in the West Midlands on Saturday 27th July 2019 to honour Forgotten British Heroes – servicemen who confronted Zionist terrorism in the forgotten war from 1945 to 1948 in what was then the British-controlled Mandate of Palestine, and in terrorist attacks on Britain. A series of outdoor and indoor events will take place that day in West Midlands locations. Minibus transport is available from London, and we shall make RV points known to everyone planning to attend by car. For further details please contact *H&D's* assistant editor Peter Rushton by email: **rushton@ymail.com**

Twitter: If you are on Twitter, you can follow *H&D* - **@h_d_magazine** – please forward our "tweets" onto your political friends and/or followers. Apart from spreading the word, it may generate some new subscribers.

Letters, reviews and articles: Thank you again to those readers who send in articles, reviews and letters. At the moment we are still OK for book reviews – and we have had to hold back quite a few more excellent reviews until issues 92+93 and beyond, including *Zionism, Islam and the West* - By **Dr. Kerry Bolton**, to be reviewed by Peter Rushton; *Rising Out of Hatred – The Awakening of a former White Nationalist* – **By Eli Saslow,** to be reviewed by Mark Cotterill; *Sapiens* by **Yuval Noah Harari**, to be reviewed by Eddy Morrison; *Scotland Yard's Gangbuster: Bert Wickstead's Most Celebrated Cases* by **Dick Kirby**, to be reviewed by Peter Rushton and *Aristocratic Manifesto For Imperivm Evropa* by **Norman Lowell – reviewer needed:** Again, we could really do with more, movie, theatre, TV, and music (CD or live concert) reviews from different writers. We are not promising that everything you may write will get published, but we welcome the emergence of budding writers. So, come on get writing and give it a go. Alternatively, why not send us articles of interest that we can base articles upon? If you can email them to us at – **heritageanddestiny@yahoo.com** – then that's all the better. However, if you are not online, please send them neatly typed; single sided to – **The Editor, H&D, 40 Birkett Drive, Preston, PR2 6HE.**

Payments to *H&D:* As many of you will know PayPal closed down our main "Heritage and Destiny" account, secondary "England First" account, without any warning or explanation, such is life. You can however still pay by Cheques, Postal-Money Orders, cash (sent recorded/registered/signed for) or via Bank Transfer (Bacs) to; Bank – **NatWest**; Account Name **Heritage and Destiny;** – Account number – **14144034**; Sort – **010085:** (Overseas subscribers may need additional BIC codes. If you have any problems/questions regarding subscriptions, donations or sales payments please contact our office.

Wanted: Copies of the following books – new or good second-hand copies are fine. *Imperium* by Francis Parker Yockey (either the Carto or Weber editions); *Yockey: A Fascist Odyssey* by Kerry Bolton; and *Beyond East and West – Ayatollah Khomeini & the Iranian Revolution* by Troy Southgate. Contact: **DJL c/o H&D, 40 Birkett Drive, Preston, PR2 6HE, or email – heritageanddestiny@yahoo.com** - stating your price and condition of the magazines for sale.

Wanted: *The Order* (1994), Charlie Sargent's magazine that run to 21 issues. #81 *NF News*. There were two issues numbered #81, headlined "Child Killers" and "Internment by Remand", I need the latter to complete the 126-issue run. *Britain First,* produced in the 2000's by the NF, I need issues 1#2#3#4#17#19#20#21 It ran to issue 42 and then changed its name to *The Flame* for five further issues 43-47. *Saxon Faction* #2 and anything after #5 if indeed any followed? *White Dragon* #1#2#3#7#8#9#10 edited in Chelmsford during the late 1990's, it ran to 19 issues. *League Review,* looking for these issues #2#3#4#5#8#9#10#11#12#13#15#18#19#20. It ran to #40 and then the name changed to *National Review*, keeping the numbering until #46. *Strength and Will* #1#5, believed to have run for six issues, published in Coventry in the mid 1990's. *Backlash* #1#4, also from the mid 1990's, a five-run series edited in Hull. *Stormer* #1#4#12 This was a 12-issue run from the 2000's, nothing to do with the RVF magazine of the same name, it was an English language political magazine, produced in Pisa Italy. *The Flag* by Ian Anderson #123#124#125#126#128#142#146#147, that being the final issue. Beginning as the organ of the NF, Anderson took it with him when he founded the National Democrats and after that finished, the title continued in support of The New Right. *Voice of St George* #22#23#24#26#27#29#31#32. A Third Position newspaper whose first six issues were a single sided large A2 format. The former editor thinks it ran to 32 issues. *Putsch,* running from 1993 to 96 to 34 issues out of Essex, I am looking for #1-17 then #25 and #27. I have spares of these and other patriotic titles, if you can swap or trade in some way, or just sell to me to fill the gaps in my collection. Reply to – **swiny88england@hotmail.com** – or if you are not online, write to: **SWINY c/o H&D, 40 Birkett Drive, Preston, PR2 6HE.**

Wanted: Any publications, writings of social-nationalist, John Jewell, who in the 1980s published: *Direct Action*, from Canada. Later as a *WAR* staff writer for California based, Tom Metzger. Also: Strasserites: *National Socialists against Hitler* by Troy Southgate, soft-cover, out-of-print book, willing to pay good price. Contact: **RTK c/o H&D, 40 Birkett Drive, Preston, PR2 6HE, or email – heritageanddestiny@yahoo.com** - stating your price and condition of the magazines for sale.